MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET:::::BY WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM.

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JOHN RAYNOLDS is Agent through New England.

AGRICULTURE.

Ninth Agricultural Meeting.

At seven, on Tuesday evening, a number of farmers again met in the State House, Gov. Lincoln in the Chair. *Subject of conversation; Irrigation and draining.* To which was added *winter flowing.*

The HON. MR. FOOT read a paper that he had prepared the previous evening. We have no copy and can only give the substance of the address.

He said it was important to the farmer to determine what degree of wetness his land required, and he could determine this for himself. Water is a drink of the food of plants; pure water was good for the drink of plants; impure useful for their food. He said the principal object in turning water on to land was to get the sediment. Flowing early would bring out the frost.

He spoke of a gravelly piece of land in Berkshire that had been made to produce 2 tons per acre by watering only. As to wet lands they are heavy and cold, and the matter contained in them cannot be decomposed, consequently it is not productive. He has seen a meadow, that was valued very low, made so productive by draining and manuring as to produce 6 tons of hay per acre.

He had a meadow through which he dug a ditch, drained it and carted on gravel from the high land. His neighbors all thought he was sinking money in the operation, but he showed them he was sinking mud and putting money at interest. His ditch, 4 feet wide, cost him 25 to 30 cents per rod. He now has large burthens of sweet hay on it. He has made under drains by placing poles in the ditch and covering the poles, first placing hassock heads on the poles. He found poles thus buried would last 40 years.

Mr ROBINSON, of Webster, said he had no experience of his own but a neighbor of his had a large meadow that bore coarse grass that was very poor. He ditched and cross ditched it, and covered six acres with fine gravel four inches thick. He put on 25 loads per acre of poor compost, and seeded with grass in the fall.—From some of this land he had harvested three tons per acre. A load that weighed 1860 pounds was made from 47 rods of ground. The whole cost per acre, including manure, was 80 dollars. Four inches of gravel were found better than six; and gravel was better than any other article.

Mr. W. BUCKMINSTER said he hoped the audience would note what Mr. Robinson had witnessed. Gravel is the very best article you can carry from the highland on to the cold wet peat land. He had been through many towns, and the unanimous story of all who had made a trial gave a preference to gravel over sand, clay, or rich loam. He said many farmers think it absurd to carry so poor an article as gravel on to wet bogs, but it is found to warm the soil and to drain off the excess of moisture better than any article we can apply.—He had seen ten acres in Newton covered with gravel six or seven inches deep, but he told the owner that four inches was better. Four are sufficient to kill all the growing matter, provided the surface is tolerably even.

Dr. JACKSON of Boston thought there could be no doubt that irrigation was useful—that there is much difference in water and the salts of water. Rain water has 20 per cent. of gaseous matter. It contains carbon, an element of vegetation. He said stagnant waters were hurtful to soils; they introduced sour grasses. He had made the survey of Rhode Island, and was convinced of the advantages of irrigation.—Many farms in Smithfield are made to produce double by this process.

[Stagnant water soon becomes sour and unfit for vegetation. Running water mingles with air and is thus kept sweet.]

Mr. BUCKMINSTER here said he hoped to hear more evidence in favor of *irrigation*, if more could be adduced. He did not think it would repay cost to turn pure water over uplands to procure English hay. He had been through Smithfield, and found that the operation of watering was not generally admitted to be productive of great advantage.

Mr. GLEASON of Wayland said a neighbor of his had turned water over about two acres and had harvested large burthens with no other dressing; but he would not say the hay was sweet as that which grows without it. The hay looked bright and well and was a good marketable article. As to flowing in winter Mr. G. has a lot that yields well in consequence. He finds gravel the best article on low lands. He had covered one lot with gravel only, dug out of a bank, and he found a fine burthen of good hay without manure. His gravel was not easily dug as loam and he thought he would try loam with which he covered another adjoining lot as thick as with gravel. But he had not one quarter so much grass as on the ground where he put gravel. In answer to an inquiry as to winter flowing, Mr. G. said he drew off the water in April.

The PRESIDENT said these facts agreed with his own experience in winter flowing. He has a very deep peat meadow where peat is procured for fuel by mashing the mud fine in the ditches, then spreading it on dry ground and cutting it into squares like bricks, where it is dried in the sun and makes the best kind of peat fuel. On to this meadow he has carted 1000 loads of loam but it answers no good purpose; he cannot raise good burthens on it. In regard to irrigation of high lands there was a large lot on a farm that was his father's that for a great number of years has borne large burthens in consequence of irrigation. This land had never been ploughed but had always been kept in grass since the first clearing. Water is turned over this till the middle of June.

He said his brother, Col. Lincoln, has a lot on the bank of the Blackstone river—a sandy loam. [Probably all alluvial soil. Ed.] Water is turned over the whole of this lot and large harvests are annually obtained, leached ashes, however, are liberally applied. He had low swail lands and he found leached ashes a good manure for them. [Gov. L. will find leached ashes twice as beneficial on the driest lands as he has on his low swails. Ed.]

Hon. Mr. ALLEN said he had one difficulty. He would like to know whether Gov. L.'s meadow had ever been burned deeply? The President said it had been, twelve or fifteen inches deep, but he had dug still deeper and he could make nothing of this soil. Mr. Allen said he knew that deeply burnt meadows would not, after a few years' produce grass—but on first burning, he should judge the ashes would help to a burthen of hay.

Dr. Jackson asked if the ashes were white or red? Red, was the answer. Then said Dr. J. there was copperas in the soil. In Canterbury, N. H., he had found chrystals of copperas and of alum. He would recommend the use of ashes or lime to correct the acid. [We have no doubt that lime would be of service on these red ashes and in this soil which has iron ore in it. Ed.] Dr. J. proceeded to theorize and to account for the fact that red ashes were not good for vegetation.

Hon. Mr. Allen said he professed to be a practical man, yet he liked the smell of theory—it might lead to a full knowledge of the reasons why certain meadows cannot be made productive. He asked if any one could give information as to flowing Cranberry meadows.

Mr. EARLE had heard that people in Mendon flow their meadows in winter.

Mr. GLEASON of Wayland said he raises but few cranberries. He finds where the river flows he has more cranberries than where it does not. It keeps off frost. He spoke of one man who had sold 500 dollars worth in one year. Cattle will crop them in spring and destroy the blossoms. He said the water may be kept on till May 10th. That the berries can be grown on high land where potatoes and grain are raised. When frost does not prevent he has had a good harvest from highland cranberries where no water flowed. He said in answer to the President cranberries are not liable to be winter killed when the ground is not flowed.

Mr. EARLE said a neighbor, Mr. Flint, had raised very fine cranberries on high pasture grounds, and on a side hill.

The PRESIDENT spoke of a meadow of Mr. Newton, Prospect meadow, where mills now flood a part and drain a part. Where drained there are now no cranberries, probably owing to frost.

Mr. ALLEN agreed that frost would kill as late as June. He thought cranberries might be raised on high land and be less subject to frost. [Continued on the second page.

NICE WOOL. Mr. Ebenezer Bridge, of Pomfret, Vermont, has shown us some very nice samples of wool from his flocks of sheep. They may be seen at our office. We have some cut from the sheep on the 12th of February. His wool brings him 40 cents per pound.

Mr. Bridge's flock is principally Paular Merino. Some are supposed to be full blooded. The flock consisting of 400 yielded 3 lbs. 13 1-2 oz. each.

The ewes yielded 4 lbs. each. There were 130 lambs in the flock.

It really looks like old times to see specimens of nice wool exhibited in pocket books as samples. We think we have never seen nicer wool than that of Mr. Bridge.

☞ The Commissioner of Patents at Washington, has sent us a great variety of seeds for distribution. Among them we have Improved Dutton Corn. Half Long *Blood Beet. Long Green Cucumber. British Queen Pea. Polish Oats. Italian Rye Grass. Early Turnip rooted Beet. Horticultural Pole Cranberry Beans. Spurry. Porter's Chilian Pumpkin. Large Oregon Corn, &c. &c.*

We will distribute to any of our subscribers who will call at our office.

☞ Don't begin to plough old ground till the furrow will crumble. Green sward is not so much injured by ploughing when wet. A harrow or a cultivator should be run over Indian hills before the plough is admitted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COW CORAL.

MR. EDITOR, Sir:—Will you please publish the following in your next paper:

You have often mentioned to me that you wanted proof of the merits of the improved Durham Short Horn Cattle, you never having been the owner of one yourself. You was candid enough to publish in your paper of the 15th ult., some account of a Durham cow, now owned by my neighbor, Mr. George Adams, and from whom you obtained the information. "You say as he sells all his milk, he cannot tell how much butter she would make per week !!!"

In your last paper you mention that this cow was bred by me, which was correct. I named this cow, CORAL, which name may be found in my catalogue of public sales at Ten Hills Farm, Jan. 11th, 1842, with her pedigree.

I have been thus particular, as gentlemen breeders at a distance may wish to know her breedings, some inquiries having already been made.

The following paragraph I find in the Mark Lane Express, London, Jan. 20, 1845:

"The Preston Chronicle mentions a Cow of the Short Horn breed, belonging to Mr. Thomas Goudg, of Falwood, the milk of which in ten days gave thirty pounds of butter."

I may hereafter furnish you with more proof, with some remarks, &c.

SAMUEL JAQUES.

Ten Hills Farm, Feb. 24, 1845.

QUANTITY OF MANURE MADE ON A FARM.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: Having been a subscriber to your valuable paper from its infancy up to the present time, I feel that I have been rather negligent in duty, although I have never been among the number of subscribers, who have neglected to pay for my paper; for I think that he who reads his paper before he pays for it, does not patronize the paper, but the paper patronizes him; yet, there is still another duty, devolving on us, as an Association of Farmers, that we do not perhaps think enough of; there may be various reasons, for our neglect of it: I mean, neglecting to communicate our thoughts and our experience to the Editor, as often as we should; one reason, probably, is the want of talent to convey our thoughts in a grammatical style; as many of us, know only grammar enough, to raise corn, grass and potatoes. Another reason is, we are generally very poor writers, and poorer spellers, so that we feel almost ashamed to have our scribbling appear in public print; but, believing that you will make all allowance for bad grammar, bad writing and spelling, I venture to write a few lines to you, and you may dispose of them as you please; lay them on the table, throw them under the table, publish them, or give them to the flames.

The first time I saw you, was in the office of the Cultivator, a little more than a year before you left that paper. In conversation with you, you observed, that a farm that would not make its own manure, was not worth having. I thought at the time, that was strange logic, being quite inexperienced in the business of farming; but I now think, what you stated, is literally true; no farmer, perhaps, in Massachusetts, makes as much manure as he might; we neglect to furnish materials for the compost heap, and neglect to make heaps where one might; every farmer, should, first of all, have a cellar under his whole barn, into which he should cast mud, loam, sand, and almost anything, that will absorb the liquid manure, as this is worth as much, if it is all saved, as the solid manure. The horse should stand on his manure, frequently throwing in straw, leaves, meadow hay, loam, and other substances, to keep him dry and take up the liquid.

A single horse will make five cords of the very best manure in this way, if cleaned out only once or twice a year, as I have proved by actual experiment in one year. The hogs will make considerable, if well supplied with materials; although, a hog will not make half as much as a horse, and the manure will not be so strong; they root it over and over, and by exposing it to the air, cause it to turn dark colored; and, it is an old notion, that the quality of the soil, may be known by the color; so, many suppose manure must be black, in order to be good. This, however, is a gross mistake; the strongest manure may be, and often is, yellow.

Next to the barn and hog pen, is the back house; by throwing loam or mud under this, two or three times a week, while the ground is not frozen, a large heap will be made in a year of the strongest manure.

Then comes the sink, with the wash from the house; this, should be frequently supplied with loam and mud to soak up the suds and filth from the house.

Collecting turfs from the road side and the field side, from bog meadows and bush pastures, dead animals, and everything that will rot, will swell another large heap of compost, which, by overhauling occasionally, will make excellent manure for grass.

And last, but perhaps not least, the hens will make considerable of a heap, by placing loam under their roosts, and renewing it frequently, that their excrements may be frequently mixed with it.

By following the above directions on a farm, where twenty head of horned cattle, one horse and four hogs are kept, and the family numbers eight persons, fifty cords of good manure, suitable for corn and potatoes, and forty cords suitable for top dressing may be made in one year.

If these hints should be thought extravagant, let any one try it, and I think he will be satisfied that my statements are correct; and if correct, I think I have proved that every farm can make its own manure.

Yours, truly, A FARMER.

P. S. Please, inform us, how the bone mill is constructed, as we, yankees, begin to think that even bones are worth something, if we could get them to pieces. You may hear from me again about bones for young trees. J. H.

Andover, Jan. 24th, 1845.

☞ We have no doubt the above quantity of manure may be made from the stock described. We have never examined a Bone mill sufficiently to give a particular description. Bones are ground, however, in gristmills and in cast iron mills made to grind corn and cob. [Editor.

CRIBBING BY HORSES.

MR. EDITOR,—A few weeks since, I made a few inquiries of you, among which was, 'what is the cause of a horse's cribbing and what will prevent him from so doing.' You replied that you understood cribbing 'to mean *gnawing the crib*, which they do because their gums ached, or because they were out of fodder, and to prevent gnawing, make the *crib* of hard oak planks, or line *them* (to what does *them* refer!) with sheet iron in case of scarcity of hay and grain.'

Now as I 'understand' your answer to imply that you know nothing of the *disease* called cribbing, because my horse will crib just as much with hay and grain before him as with nothing. I will give you as good an account of his cribbing as I am able. In the first place I will say he is neither old nor large, and he does no work this winter and does not travel more than eight or ten miles per week. I give him four quarts of meal per day and keep good hay by him 12 or 14 hours in the 24; but still he is poor in flesh, although with the exception of cribbing, he appears well. *His appetite is good.* I feel certain that it is impossible to get, or keep him in good flesh while he remains in this terrible habit of cribbing. I dislike as much as yourself to see a poor horse. If a horse be worth keeping, he is worth keeping well. Now I will describe *his* manner of cribbing. He strikes with his upper teeth with considerable force on to anything in the shape of wood that happens to be handy whether he be in the stall, in the pasture, or in the harness. I have seen him *strike* a "hard oak" joist with as much apparent satisfaction as he would the softest piece of pine board. He scarcely touches his under teeth. At the same time he gives the blow, he draws his body back a little, which seems to become instantly inflated, and every muscle seems extended to its utmost, the operation is accompanied with a tremendous kind of a *grunt*. He will stop eating his meal every three or four minutes to crib. I took him off of the team once last summer, where he had been six hours, turned him into a pasture with good feed, he went immediately to the bars and after striking the top rail thirty or forty times in as many minutes, he went to feeding.

You will see, that in this case, it is not caused by 'scarcity of hay and grain.' Now if any of your '*giving information*' class of correspondents know anything about this disease, I for one shall be very grateful for a preventive.

I have seen horses gnaw their cribs without extending the body, or making the noise that mine does. That may be the kind of cribbing you understood me to mean. My horse injures the crib but very little. The wear is all the injury; *he does not bite or gnaw.*

Again, there are some very poor horses, so poor that it would take two of them to make even a shadow, and they will stand in the stall (if they be fortunate enough to have one) twenty-four hours together and not offer to "gnaw the crib."

I believe there are some people who have seen the kind of cribbing of which I speak, and I hope there is some remedy. SUBSCRIBER.

B——, Jan. 14, 1845.

☞ We acknowledge we had no acquaintance with the complaint named by our correspondent when he sent us a former letter on this subject. We have owned many horses, but none have been afflicted in this way, nor do we recollect having heard of such a complaint from any quarter.

We have kept this communication for many weeks for the purpose of inquiry. We have consulted with no professed farrier and we have looked at no book. But on inquiry we find a large number of farmers have had horses affected in this way and showing these symptoms.

They all agree that they know not the nature of the complaint that occasions this biting, or striking the crib, with the upper teeth. They agree too that relief is afforded by buckling a strap pretty tight around the throat and keeping it on while the horse is in the stable. If we find anything more scientific on this subject we will serve you with it. [Editor.

BUCKWHEAT FOR PLOUGHING IN.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: As you are ever ready to impart information to the inexperienced, I take the liberty to ask the following questions. What crops are best to plough in green for manure? Will buckwheat ploughed in green be troublesome afterwards by growing again? I have a piece of land on which there is a crop of rye sown which I think of ploughing in next spring? Can I by ploughing in another crop (besides the rye), say, in August next, manure it sufficiently to seed down to grass? I have seen several communications in your paper lately, on the manner of fattening pork. Will you have the kindness to give me your views on the subject?

By answering the above queries, you will much oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Grafton, Feb. 5th, 1845.

☞ The best general rule is to grow such crops as the soil will bear best, for ploughing in. Buckwheat will grow on very poor land, and you will have something worth ploughing in if your land is adapted to this grain.

As to its being "troublesome" afterwards, this depends altogether on the use you put your land to. If you intend to plant the ground or till it with any kind of crop, you should never sow buckwheat, for the seeds scatter freely and you will be plagued with the stalks through the whole season.

But if you intend to lay your land to grass without planting, for instance on September first, you need not fear the buckwheat in the ground. You can no more make it grow in grass land than you can make corn stalks grow; yet many wise farmers fear to sow buckwheat in any case whatever, they fear they can never root it out of the soil again!

Your rye may be large enough to plough in by the last of May. If buckwheat is then sown it will be in blossom about the middle of July, a bad time to plough if the weather holds fair. If you have but one or two acres, you can venture to do it, plough it in July and sow, and you will have a third crop to plough in by the first of September, when your land may be in pretty good order for seeding to grass. [Editor.

ON SETTING TREES.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: In some future number of your valuable paper, if you will have the goodness to answer the following inquiries, you will confer a great favor on a subscriber. Should I set out some trees in the Spring, I felt that your advice on the following points would be very valuable to me.

I wish to know if it would not be better for me, (in the long run,) to buy good apple trees, at the regular nurseries, next spring for twenty-five, thirty-three or fifty cents each, than to wait to grow a nursery *myself*. I can probably find trees at Cumberland, R. I. at twenty or twenty-five cents each, and, perhaps, for less, but they are mostly grafted on sprouts, and many of the roots are filled with warts or knots. Will those whose roots are filled with knots make good trees? I had supposed that apple trees grafted on sprouts might bear fruit sooner than if grafted on trees which grew from the seed; but feared that a tree which was grafted on a sprout might not be so hardy, nor have so long a life. Perhaps you can inform me, with regard to this. I shall probably have opportunities enough in the spring to buy trees of pedlars who are strangers to me, and many auctions may perhaps be set up to sell trees which were taken from nurseries at a distance from here; but, I have seen the effect of buying trees of pedlars and at auction, to my heart's content. A person cannot know but the trees have been out of ground a week; and I am also fearful that it will be very uncertain whether I shall get the *kinds* that I expect. It is desirable to get trees as cheap as possible when a man gets a large lot of them, as the interest of the money before the trees will bear will be considerable on four or five hundred trees; and, if grafted sprouts will answer as well as any thing, I can probably get them much cheaper than those trees at the regular nurseries which are grafted on trees which have been raised from the seed. Yours &c.

Medway, Feb. 18, 1845.

☞ Trees that are raised from seeds are best. When you go to a nursery take care and purchase the best you can find. Don't take up with refuse trees that have been culled over. You run a risk of getting old bottoms that are not half as good as the *first pick* in the nursery.

Go early, as soon as the frost is out, take up your trees and bury them in a cool and shady spot till the leaf begins to start. Then, in a fair day set your trees. You will now find the mould so broken that you can fill up the cavities about the roots and keep the air out.

Don't set your trees deeper than they stood in the nursery, and you need not lose your "interest" for a long term. Good trees, well set, will often bear in four years. [Editor.

MODE OF PREPARING SEED CORN WITH TAR.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: I herewith send you a sample of corn, prepared with tar and ashes in the same manner that I have prepared it for planting for the last twenty years, and in no case in all that time have I had my corn pulled up or injured by crows, birds, fowls or squirrels, or anything else after having planted, nor have I ever seen anything that would eat it as now prepared, which is in the following manner. Being prepared with an iron kettle, I pour one peck corn, half a bushel dry ashes, one pound tar, and one and a half pails scalding water, put the tar in the kettle, then the water, stir until the tar is dissolved and incorporated with water; then add the corn, stir briskly, until the corn has taken up the tar, and the water becomes clear, then turn off the water and turn the tarred corn on the ashes, stir again briskly until the corn is completely coated with ashes, (the whole process not requiring more than five minutes) it is then fit for use and may be kept through the season and be ready for planting when wanted. Plaster or any other fertilizing substance that is pulverized and dry will answer the purpose of ashes; as the corn will take up but a small part of the ashes, the surplus can be taken out by passing them over seives, if desired.

LEONARD STONE.

Watertown, March 1, 1845.

☞ Tar is probably the most effectual of any preparation that has been used for seed corn. The only instances of failure have arisen from the application of too thick a coat.

The plan of our correspondent avoids the difficulty, and we hope our friends who have suffered from the depredations of squirrels and birds will make trial of it.

Mr. Stone has left with us a half peck of corn ready prepared, with a request that we will distribute it among farmers who attend our meetings. [Editor.

CUTTING WOOD.—FEEDING CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR,—As this is a season of the year, when farmers are getting out wood, it may be well to invite their attention to the importance of cutting stumps low. A "clean sweep" in cutting over a wood lot, has become as popular a doctrine with farmers, as a "clean sweep" of offices on each change of administrations, is with politicians—though the advantage on the score of practical benefit, is decidedly on the side of the former. But though "clean cutting" has become the general practice, *low* cutting has not. In passing through the country, with my eyes open to see and learn all I can, I frequently notice lots from which the wood has been taken, covered with stumps from a foot to eighteen inches in height.

Now here is a decided loss in two ways—in firewood at the present moment, and in future growth. The best and most economical method, is to cut as close to the ground as possible. By this process, several cords of wood to the acre are gained, the new growth starts much quicker, and is less liable to die. Sprouts (the germs of future trees) that start from the side of a high stump rarely ever "live to grow up" into trees, owing to the decay of the stock from which they issue, whereas shoots that put forth from a stump cut close to the ground, readily finding nourishment from the earth, as rarely fail to live and flourish. Facts corroborate this theory, which to my mind is rational and sound.

One of my neighbors, purchased a wood lot about twenty-five years ago, which had been *thinned*, according to the old fashion, and the stumps left high. As most of the wood had been cut in the winter, when the ground was covered with snow, many of them were nearly two feet above the surface. At the time of his purchase, there was very little young wood on the lot—the high stumps having vetoed its growth. He immediately adopted the plan of cutting *clean* and *low*, and the beneficial effects were soon visible. A healthy growth started from the roots of the old trees, and the lot is now thickly covered with well proportioned maples, from thirty to forty feet in height.

The same gentleman informs me, he has this winter adopted the plan suggested by you, of feeding his cattle for the night at the close of the day, and approves it. My own experience decides in its favor. My cow thrives as well, and looks quite as good natured in the morning as she did when called up at nine o'clock, to eat a "second supper."

Yours truly, E. M. STONE.

Beverly, Feb. 24, 1845.

☞ When people clear up lots for pasturing, tillage, &c., they sometimes leave long or high stumps, because such stumps die soon and may be drawn out for wood after the bottom is partially rotten.

If your object is to preserve and improve your woodlot, cut close to the ground by all means. [Editor.

N. B. We shall be pleased to hear again from our old townsman when he finds time to write.

ON RETARDING PEACH BLOSSOMS.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: I would like to ask your opinion, in regard to the management of peach trees, being a constant reader of, and a subscriber to, your valuable paper. I believe you capable of imparting to me the information requested. I have, sir, on a farm I own in the county of Middlesex, a very handsome lot of young peach trees; they stand on high ground, the surface inclining to the east; last year, they blossomed very full; but they proved to be false blossoms; for seven out of about thirty trees, I have not more than one half peck of fruit. Now, sir, I would state what I think the cause of the failure of the crop, and propose a remedy; and then, solicit your opinion upon the subject.

You will, probably, recollect about the middle of March last, we had a warm spell of weather, and the buds of the trees put forward considerably. Shortly after, it became cold and frosty again which nipped the buds, causing a failure of the crop. Now, I would propose, putting round the trees, before the frost starts, litter of some kind to keep the frost in the ground, that the trees may be kept in check until the late frosts have past, then remove the litter and let them start.

Now, sir, if you will give me your opinion on the subject, and, if my proposition is correct so far as it goes, please direct me what sort of litter or covering, &c., I ought to use; in so doing, you will favor a young, would be FARMER.

Boston, Feb. 24, 1845.

☞ The plan of placing straw or litter about peach trees, to retard their blossoming, has been often tried and with success. This is better than setting such trees on the north side of hills and on the coldest lands of the farm. [Editor.

BOIS D'ARC. OR OSAGE ORANGE.

BY CHARLES H. LARRABEE.

To the Editors of the Prarie Farmer: I send you some seed of the *Bois D'Arc*, a singular fruit which is found in some parts of Arkansas and Mississippi. The name you see, was given by the French, and was so given because of the excellence of the wood for bows—being generally used by the southern Indians for that purpose. The fruit is about eight inches in diameter, shaped like a pippin, marked on the outside as is the pine apple, very fragrant when ripe, of a beautiful lemon color—but unfortunately unfit for eating. Indeed no animal save the horse will touch it. The apple or orange as it is sometimes called, is filled with seed, and the trees are generally full bearers; they grow in a state of nature some 20 feet high. The wood is remarkably fine grained, and tougher than the firmest hickory, receiving a polish equal to the finest mahogany. It is when green of a bright orange color, but gradually assumes the dark color of mahogany. The tree bears a fragrant white blossom, similar to the hawthorn. Like the latter shrub it is filled with thorns, and when topped down spreads and makes an impenetrable thicket. I have seen several treated in this way, which first suggested to me that likely they would make a good hedge. Not having an opportunity to test by experiment, I have distributed some seed at Milwaukie. I now send you some for a similar purpose. Having no doubt in my own mind of the value of the shrub for this purpose, I have thought a knowledge of it might be of much value to the settlers of your beautiful prairies. The seed can be procured in any quantity in Arkansas. I got mine at an old Indian place near my residence in Pontoc co. Miss.

You will plant the seed in a light loam, as early in the spring as practicable; and I presume you will have to protect the young plants during the first winter. That they will stand your climate afterwards I have no doubt.

Steamboat Cleveland, Aug 9, 1844.

The above letter was accompanied by a small package of the seed. We will see that it has a fair trial. This is the celebrated Osage Orange, of which our readers have heard something. It is also the Fustic wood of dyers, inhabiting the West Indies, and is exported from Campeachy in great quantities. It grows there to the height of sixty feet. [Prairie Farmer.

KNOWLEDGE—ITS EFFECTS IN AGRICULTURE. Exclusive of a small portion of earthy matter, all plants and all animals are nothing more than CONSOLIDATED AIR.

Four simple aeriform bodies, carbon, nitrogen oxygen and hydrogen—the two latter being water—make up the whole catalogue of organic life, including man himself. Thanks to infinite benevolence, the air is full of bread, of meat, of clothing, and of fire! All gratitude is due to that Creator, who has made it impracticable for any selfish mortal to claim an exclusive title to any portion of the ever-moving atmosphere, or to the rain and sunshine of heaven. The whole earth, too, is full of silica, alumina, lime, potash, soda, magnesia, and the other minerals which enter into the composition of plants and of animals. With all these materials furnished to our hands, with mental powers that derive their highest pleasure and dignity from the investigation of the works of Providence, what is gold, what are deeded acres, to that knowledge which renders a rational being so nearly independent for every physical and intellectual comfort, if it do not also give him a higher, stronger hope of something better beyond the grave?

The fact is worthy of consideration that scientific, experimental farming has added more to the population of the island of Great Britain, within the last forty-four years, than it had increased during the four hundred and twenty-three years ending with the close of the eighteenth century. This wonderful and sudden increase of the human family has occurred in spite of the wars which desolated Europe for fifteen years in this century, till the great battle of Waterloo; and in spite of the tens and hundreds of thousands of native Englishmen, who have emigrated to British colonies, to distant coasts and islands, and to foreign nations. As yet the prolific light of science has hardly begun to shine on the cultivated fields of "old England." It was but yesterday that the governments of Europe saw the folly and madness of human butchery, and wisely resolved "to beat their spears into pruning hooks, and their swords into ploughshares." This is now done, and with the increased means for the support of our race, the human family are multiplying on the continent with a rapidity that has no parallel in the history of the world. Labor saving machinery in a thousand forms serves to keep millions from mechanical pursuits. In all these operations, steam performs the labor of human hands. Hence, rural industry is very cheap, and the price of all agricultural products is constantly on the decline [Dr. Lee, of Buffalo.

POTATO SUGAR. The growers of potatoes in the British kingdom are likely to be benefitted by the exertions of the home sugar manufacturers, who are now determined to purchase all that comes within their reach. At the manufactory of potato sugar at Stratford, in Essex, and other places, we understand that the "fruit of the earth" (potato) will be taken in any quantity, and at a fair price. We have no doubt that the juice of the cane is superior to the meal of the potato, but we have positive proof that the potato can make up in quantity what is deficient in quality, and as no one can question the nutriment in the potato, we do not see why potato sugar should not be as advantageous to the tea or coffee table as the potato is to the dinner table; be this as it may, we have it on good authority that three tons of the raw material will produce one ton of the manufactured article, and consequently the British manufacturer can successfully compete with the foreign and colonial producer, and pay the same duty as that which is levied on the sugar imports from the colonies. [London Price Current.

MALAY APPLE. The Malay apple, an East India fruit, is now raised at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Its scientific name is *eugenia iamboria*. In the East Indies, the native clime of this fruit, the tree grows to a height of twenty feet; at Vicksburg it is only five feet in height. The apples are about the size of a small peach, with a similar color, fragrant smell, and have the taste of a very sweet common apple, with one seed in the centre, of the size and color of a chestnut. [Western Farmer and Gardener.

MECHANIC ARTS.

CASTING OF ONE THOUSAND 32-POUNDERS,

AT LOW MOOR IRON WORKS.

The fact having come to our knowledge that instructions had been forwarded to Low Moor for the execution of the enormous number of one thousand pieces of ordnance, of large calibre, we determined to learn the particulars on the spot. Accordingly, on making known our business, on Monday last, we were received with the greatest courtesy, and were fortunate enough to be present at the actual casting of some of the guns—a process fraught with the utmost interest to those who never saw the like before, and on which can hardly be viewed with indifference, no matter how often it be witnessed. We ascertained that the guns are all 32-pounders, technically called "longs" and "shorts," though the inexperienced eye would fail to detect any difference in their lengths, and the actual difference, we believe is only a few inches. There is a very material difference, however, in their formation, as compared with the guns hitherto in use, the weight of the metal being infinitely greater in the new than the old, and varying also considerably in the new, according to the drawings to which they are cast. Formerly 32-pounder iron cannon were cast as low as 24 cwt. each; but these now being cast, weigh twice, and in some instances almost three times as much, namely—from 43 cwt. to 56 cwt., and even to 62 cwt. each. This immense increase of metal affords, of course, a proportionate increase of strength to the guns, the bursting of one of which, after it has undergone the Woolwich test, may now be regarded almost as an impossibility. The principal portion of this additional metal is placed in the breech, though it much varies in some of the guns as to its distance from or proximity to the trunnions, as those pivots are called by which the gun rests on the carriage. Much difference of professional opinion seems to prevail as to the relative advantage and disadvantage of having the chief weight of the metal in each piece disposed in this or that particular spot. We believe, however, that all authorities on the doctrine of projectiles are unanimous in pronouncing guns cast on this principle—that is, immensely heavy in and about the breech—to be capable of throwing a ball infinitely farther than the old light guns, and with a proportionate economy in the expenditure of powder.

Each gun is cast perfectly solid, in a clay mould, suspended perpendicularly in a metal casting, and such is the bulk of iron employed, and so great is its power of retaining the heat, that each piece takes nearly a week to cool before it can be farther meddled with; for instance: on Monday evening last we could not bear to place the hand on the outer clay covering of a gun cast on the previous Saturday morning, and several days must elapse before the metal itself could be touched with impunity. The guns are drilled out with powerful machinery, and if the bore, which is gauged with the nicest possible precision, is found to vary a hair's breadth, it is at once sent to the furnace and melted over again. If, however, the bore is found to be mathematically true, it is polished, also by machinery, till it is as smooth as glass and as glittering as silver. The crown and royal initials are then chiselled out just above the touch hole, and after receiving a final scrutinising inspection, the gun is sent by the Manchester and Leeds Railway, to Hull, and thence transported in coasters to Woolwich. Here it is subjected to the ordnance test. If it carry its range truly, and without exhibiting any symptom of inferiority of material, and corresponds in all respects with the drawing, it receives the Government impress; and, being freed from the rest which it has most likely acquired in its transit, is pronounced fit for service, and placed in the stores accordingly. If, on the contrary, it should, in the minutest particular, fall below the ordinary standard, one of the trunnions is struck off, so as to render the gun utterly useless, and it is then returned at the cost of the maker.

We learn that not one of the guns included in the present order to the Low Moor Company has, so far, though a large number of them have been executed, failed in the Woolwich test. Sometimes guns are ordered for the purpose of being burst at Woolwich—that is, for the purpose of trying experiments until they burst. Lately, two 56 pounders were made here, nine feet in length, and weighing 98 cwt. each; and, although Col. Dundas, the Inspector-General of Ordnance, by whose directions all orders of this nature are executed, has been conducting a prolonged series of experiments with them at Woolwich, he has not yet applied a force greater than their powers of resistance, and will probably be some time before he does so. As fast as these 32-pounders are being made—namely, at about the rate of twenty-four a week—the old 32-pounders are called in and melted down, their average weight being something under 30 cwt. each; so that instead of saying that Government are having 1000 new 32-pounders made, it would perhaps be more proper to state that they are having that number of old ones replaced by those of an improved construction. [Liverpool Journal, of Nov. 8.

THE IMPROVED NAUTILUS OR SAFETY GIRDLE.

This is an important article to travellers. The opinion of those who have tested its qualities, together with an examination of its construction and mode of operation, induces a belief that, in practice, it will fully sustain all that is claimed for it. The Nautilus is a foreign invention, and has obtained a high reputation in Europe, having been adopted in the English and French marines, by order of their respective governments. In the hands of our ingenious countrymen its mode of construction has been materially changed and improved. It is secured by Letters Patent, both for the original invention and the improvements. It is inflated by the single act of putting it around the chest, and when secured there, the wearer cannot immerse his head in the water, consequently drowning is impossible. Its superiority over the ordinary air bag, consists, first, in its being inflated in a moment of time without the aid of the breath. Secondly, when inflated, the water proof covering is distended by an ingenious apparatus within, and permanently remains so whilst around the chest, or otherwise elongated. Being thus distended, and unable to collapse from external pressure, the air within has no tendency to escape, consequently, if perforated with numerous small holes, it retains its buoyancy for a long time.

Thirdly, the compact form to which it may be reduced when not in use.

In view of the immense destruction of human life on our inland seas, rivers and Atlantic coast, it ranks as an indispensable article for the carpet-bag, or overcoat pocket of the traveller.

In all kinds of boat service, in stress of weather, landing through surf upon the beach, &c., the Nautilus cannot fail to be essentially serviceable. Two dozen of them extended around a long boat or launch, converts them into perfect life boats, which can neither capsize or sink. This can be accomplished with but little preparatory arrangement for making them secure. The recent loss of the ship Alabamian, and the rescue of the passengers and crew by almost a miracle, would have illustrated the use of the Nautilus, in converting a launch into a life boat.

The revenue service, in our harbors, and along our coast, should undoubtedly be supplied with them. The Nautilus may be examined at Leary & Co's, No. 5 Astor House, S. C. Smith & Sons, 79 John street, or at the Factory, 83 Anthony street. [N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

INDIA RUBBER LIFE BOATS. In addition to the many uses in manufactures and the arts to which caoutchouc has been hitherto put, we see by the English journals that it is likely to be extensively employed as a pavement in stables, lobbies, public halls, and the like: it is now used in the construction of life-boats, and it is also proposed to apply it in the fitting up of men-of-war. "A life-boat," says the Railway Gazette, "is now being constructed on the Elastic Pavement Company's (!) premises, (thirty-four feet length of keel, and twelve, breadth of beam,) which, with the exception of the keel, and some iron braces, will be entirely formed of India rubber and cork planking. She will weigh but one ton and a half—an ordinary life-boat weighing three tons; and it is the opinion of all naval men and engineers who have seen her, that it will be almost impossible to sink her under ordinary circumstances, and that, when driven on a rock by the action of the waves she will rebound like a ball, without fracture. It is also proposed to use the caoutchouc preparation for an inner lining between the guns, in war-vessels, to prevent the effects of splinters; for hammock-nettings and bulwarks, to save the crew from canister, grape, &c., and for other useful, but less obvious purposes."

NEW STEAMER ST. NICHOLAS. The old and respectable society of the Knickerbockers, we are pleased to learn, is again to be honored in the selection of their patron saint's name and venerable form, to grace the stem and stern of one of the finest steamers in the world. The vessel bearing his name is to ply between this city and Albany, and is to form an independent line. She has been started by an enterprising company of enterprising merchants of New York and Jersey City. Her length is 340 feet, breadth of beam 35 feet, cylinder 72 inches in diameter, and 12 feet stroke. She is intended to be larger, stronger and faster than any steamer plying on the Hudson River at the present day. She will cost nearly *forty thousand d

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1845.

William Buckminster, Editor.

ON READING THE MASS. PLOUGHMAN IN SENATE.

We trust our friends will well understand the reasons of our severe strictures in our last on the matter and manner of the Chairman of the Railroad Committee. We take no pleasure in exposing any legislator, but we thought it our duty to warn the Hon. Senate to obtain the *facts* of the case before they came to the final question. We commented necessarily on the *manner* of the Hon. Chairman to show that he was heated, biased, prejudiced against the case.

Since that article was written the House of Representatives have settled the questions of fact between us and the Hon. Chairman by a most unprecedented majority, only 3 out of 216 members voting against the petition from Framingham, after full argument on each side.

No. We take no pleasure in exposing such management. We prefer to comment on good deeds and their authors. For this purpose we hold up the name of the *Hon. Myron Lawrence of Belchertown.* We are informed that Mr. L. in Senate, on seeing our last Saturday's article on the Chairman, moved to have it read, and actually read it aloud to the whole Board, commenting emphatically upon it and making various remarks.

Mr. L. has our thanks for making the case so generally known. We intended that every Senator should read the article, but we hardly hoped it would be publicly read in the Senate. We have nothing to say of the Hon. Mr. Lawrence's motives in reading the paper. When an act will bear two constructions, we make it a rule to impute a good motive. We do not agree here "to take the will for the deed." We accept the deed—the act—without impeachment of motive—and we again thank the Hon. gentleman for the act of making the article known to the Senate. Hon. Senators will not find any misstatements made. And though, at first, some were disposed to censure, they will find, on examination, that we were not unnecessarily severe. The concealed facts were all-important for a correct decision, as may be seen on reference to the decision of the House.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We have spent but little time in either House this winter till recently as we had no especial business there. This is sometimes called the "Lower House"—but why we have not been able to perceive unless we take a level of the seats on which the members sit, and compare it with the Senate Chamber.

On entering the House one is reminded of the expression of King Pyrrus's embassador to Rome, when Pyrrus inquired how the Roman Senate appeared? "They look like an assembly of Kings" said the Embassador. The House has a most orderly and well looking set of members, all more capable of transacting business than Kings usually are.

We happened to hear Mr. Page speak—he is a member from New Bedford. Mr. Page is one of the leading members and is on the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Page speaks exceedingly well. His voice is good and he gains the ear of the House. He seems to speak agreeably to the facts of a case and has nothing of the partizan in his manner. In remarking on the new fledged plan of making a Branch road from Natick to Saxonville, Mr. P. said he knew something of that location—he had lived there—and the Long Pond that has been so much talked of, lay directly between the Natick Depot and the Saxonville Factories! The two advocates of the Worcester Company were wholly unprepared for this.

When quite a young man and a member of Cambridge University, Mr. Page was employed to teach a school in Saxonville. We were one of the Committee for visiting schools, and we all thought Mr. Page's mode of instruction and of government remarkably good. He has commanding talents and he would handsomely preside over either the House or the Senate.

President's Message We have left out our markets this week, with the exception of the cattle market, for the purpose of publishing the new President's Message entire. Our index at the close of the year, will embrace the Message as well other public addresses and statistical articles, for convenient reference.

☞ The editor of the Courier says his paper was 21 years old on the second instant. We hope he will not discharge it on account of its age. We have taken the Courier constantly, from its commencement.

Principles of Medical Jurisprudence, with so much of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, as are essential to be known by Lawyers, Coroners, Magistrates, Officers of the Army and Navy, &c., &c. By William A. Guy, Physician to King's College Hospital, &c., &c. First American Edition, edited by C. A. Lee, M. D. New York: Harper & Brothers.—8vo. pp. 710.

This is an excellent reprint, of great value to professional men, to those serving on coroners' juries, or engaged in capital trials, and to readers generally. The subjects of divorce, legal legitimacy, life assurance, cases of sudden death, the qualities and effects of poisons, and many others of like import are treated of at length in their medical and legal relations.

The American editor has added two hundred pages of original matter; he has had the advantage of consulting Chancellor Kent on many of the legal questions under discussion, and the opinions of this eminent jurist on several important points will be found in the text.—We commend this volume especially, to public notice. It may be found at Phillips & Sampson's, No. 122 Washington street.

Cushing's Manual. This little volume contains Rules of Proceeding and Debate in Deliberative Assemblies, prepared by Judge Cushing, who was for twelve years clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In a note to the Publisher, Hon. S. H. Walley, Jr., Speaker of the House, says:—

"There is no work in this country which is adapted near as well, in my judgment, to assist those who are called upon to preside in public assemblies, to discharge their duties acceptably and profitably to the community.

I sincerely hope and believe that this publication will receive the countenance and approbation to which it seems to me so justly entitled."

Chas. Tappan has a supply of them at 114 Washington St.

☞ Philips & Sampson have received, the 8th No of "The Wandering Jew," "Safia, a Venetian Tale," "Mount Sorel, or the Heiress of the De Veres" and No. 20 of the Illuminated Bible, all from the press of the Harpers.

☞ The subjects of the engravings in the 20th No. of Harpers' Illuminated Bible are, "Josah saved by Jehoshabeath," "Manasseh carried captive to Babylon," "Jeremiah mourning the death of Josiah," "Cyrus the King," and Rebuilding of Jerusalem." Redding & Co. have it.

Railroad Accident. The N. York Courier of Monday, gives an account of a most fortunate escape of about 300 passengers on the route from Philadelphia to Baltimore. It was 8 o'clock at night, one mile from Elkton, when the cars ran over a bolt that was on the track. The cars were completely upset and very much broken, yet not a bone of 300 passengers was fractured.

☞ The Representative of Framingham, Mr. Shepherd, argued the Railroad question extremely well in the House on Friday of last week. We shall take farther notice of it.

☞ Hay is 80 to 85 cents. Straw 60 to 70.

LEGISLATIVE.

Friday, Feb. 28.

In Senate. Petitions &c. were presented and referred.

Passed to be enacted—Bills—relating to a Fishway in Ipswich River; to change the name of the Second Universalist Society in Gloucester; concerning the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Corporation; to incorporate the Ashburnham Reservoir Company; to incorporate the Worcester Aqueduct Company; to incorporate the Tremont Iron Company; to establish the Cohasset Savings Bank; to authorise Samuel Rodman to build a wharf; to authorise William P. & Daniel B. Eddy, William H. Prentice, Thomas Tileston, Leonard and Benjamin G. Chase, the Fall River Whaling Company, the South Boston Iron Company, severally to extend their wharves.

Sundry reports of Committees were made giving leave to petitioners to withdraw which were excepted; others, accompanied by bills, among these one authorizing the First Parish Congregational Society in Barre to tax pews; which were severally ordered to a second reading.

The bill to assess and apportion a State tax of $75,000 was taken up and ordered to a third reading. Yeas 34, nays 3.

The bill to establish the Winchendon Railroad Corporation, passed to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the plurality bill—the question being on passing it to a third reading. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Kittredge and Kimball, in its favor, and Livermore and Lawrence, in opposition, when the bill was laid on the table.

In the House. The petition of Charles Crocker and others for leave to build a dam across Charles River, was referred to a Joint Special Committee.

The bill concerning the distribution of blank School Returns and document, was passed to be enacted.

Resolves passed on the several petitions of Nathaniel Hinckley, Charles Marston and Luther Hinckley, (Commissioners of Marshpee,) Charles Henry Parker, James S. Hancock, the County Commissioners of the County of Worcester, and Nathaniel Watson.

A bill concerning hens and remedies of Mechanics and others was ordered to a third reading—yeas 104, nays 39.

The report granting leave to withdraw on the petition of William Buckminster and others for leave to construct a Railroad from Framingham to Weston was taken up and Mr. Shepard of Framingham, moved to recommit the report with instructions to bring in a bill in conformity to the prayer to the petitioners after a debate thereon the motion to recommit was decided in the affirmative, yeas 213, nays *three!*

The bill to establish the Salary of the Register of Probate in Suffolk was rejected, yeas 88, nays 108.

Saturday, March, 1.

In Senate. The engrossed resolves concerning the naturalization laws passed to be enacted.

Mr. Hill from the special Committee on Water, reported the bill to incorporate the Grafton Aqueduct Company in a new draft. Ordered to a second reading.

Several other Reports were accepted.

Nineteen bills were ordered to a third reading and five bills and two resolves passed to be engrossed.

In the House. Sundry reports from Committees were made, some of them accompanied by bills.

The resolves from the Senate concerning the naturalization laws, passed to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, passed to be engrossed.

The bill in addition to the act concerning poor debtors, question on an amendment offered by Mr Tolman of Boston, was discussed by Messrs. Tolman, Bragg of Milford, Phelps of Ware, Willard of Millbury.

The bill relating to common schools, was next in order, question on passage to a third reading.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Chapin of Uxbridge, Sanger of Dover, Earle of Worcester, Bradbury of Westminster, who moved to amend by striking out the fourth section, Stevens of Andover, Bridgman of Belchertown, Harrison, Campbell of Chester, (Mr Chapin here moved to amend by striking out the 1st, 2d and 4th sections) Chandler of Boston, and Dixey of Marblehead, when the amendments were adopted, and the bill, as amended, was then passed to a third reading.

Monday, March, 3.

In Senate. *Passed to be enacted.* Bill—concerning the distribution of School Returns.—Resolves—on the several petitions of James S. Hancock; Charles Henry Parker; Nathaniel Watson; the Commissioners of the Marshpee Indians; the County Commissioners for Worcester.

Sundry Reports of Committees were accepted.

Four bills were ordered to a third reading.

Sixteen bills and four resolves were passed to be engrossed.

The bill establishing the salaries of the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with an amendment raising the salary of the First Clerk to $1200 *per annum*, was ordered to a second reading.

Mr Kittridge, from the same Committee, reported the bill concerning Public Schools, in a new draft. This bill proposes to give a remedy at law to children unlawfully excluded from Public Schools.

The bill was ordered to a third reading—21 to 4.

In the House. Sundry petitions, &c. were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr Metcalf of Cambridge, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suppressing betting and gambling by means of Horse racing.

Sundry reports of Committees were received, and bills and resolves accompanying some of them were ordered to a second reading.

Thirteen bills and eight resolves were read a second time and ordered to a third reading; and nine bills and twelve resolves were ordered to be engrossed.

Twenty reports of Committees were accepted.

Tuesday, March 4.

In the House, Mr. Norton of Chelsea, moved a consideration of the vote by which the House refused a third reading yesterday, to the bill increasing the capital of the Boston Museum, motion first in the orders of to-morrow.

The report granting leave to withdraw on the petition of the Worcester County Manual Labor High School, (a Baptist institution,) next coming up, Mr. Bullock of Worcester, spoke in opposition to the report, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Durgin of Wilmington, on the same side, who moved that the report be recommitted, with instructions for the committee to consider the expediency of granting the petitioners a lot of land in the State of Maine. The motion to recommit was sustained with little objection.

The Bill to incorporate the Harvard Musical Association, was passed to a third reading; and the bill was specially assigned for consideration on Friday next, at 11 o'clock.

The resolves concerning State schools, making an appropriation of $5000 to be placed with a like sum to be furnished by Charles Sumner and others, thereby constituting a fund to be appropriated for the encouragement of learning, after some remarks and an ineffectual motion to amend, were passed to a third reading. [Mercantile Journal.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

In the House. Reports from Committees—An act in addition, &c., concerning husbands and wives; an act to advance the science of anatomy; an act to establish the *city* of New Bedford, (foregoing ordered to be printed;) the recommitted resolves concerning notmal school, substituting the word *State* for normal; a resolve on the petition of George J. Goodwin; leave to withdraw to petitioners concerning bowling alleys.

On motion of Mr Lincoln of Boston, the orders of the day were taken up, the first matter being the bill to punish seduction, question on the amendments of Mr Bartlett of Boston.

Mr Bartlett supported his amendments in a brief speech, and on the question being put, they were rejected. Other amendments were offered by several gentlemen, some of which were adopted.

Thursday, March 6.

In the House. The Committee on the Judiciary asked leave to be discharged from a further consideration of so much of the Governor's annual message as relates to Texas, and various petitions on the same subject. Report accepted.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges, to whom was committed the bill concerning the Taunton and South Boston Turnpike, reported that the same ought to pass.

The bill authorizing the Northampton and Springfield Railroad to change their location, was again considered.

During the debate, Mr. Burrage, of Leominster, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee to report leave to withdraw to the petitioners, but subsequently withdrew this motion and substituted one for a recommitment, with instructions to report the bill with all the parts appertaining to a change of location stricken out.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, March 3.

The Senate, after some debate, refused to take up the Oregon bill—21 to 23.

The bill making appropriations for certain fortifications was then taken up, with amendments from the House, striking out $40,000 for improving the harbor of Boston. The bill thus amended was agreed to.

The civil and diplomatic bill was then passed, after having been reported by Mr. Evans, from the committee of conference of both houses, to whom the subject had been referred.

The Senate took a recess.

In the House. Mr. Owen, from the Committee on roads and Canals, made a report on the memorial of Asa Whitney, Esq. of New York, for a grant of Government lands, to enable him to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, with a view of making it the great thoroughfare to China; and it was laid upon the table and orderep to be printed.

The Speaker signed the bill for the admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union, and it was returned to the Senate for the signature of its presiding officer.

The House, at three o'clock, took a recess until five.

Both houses sat to a late hour on Tuesday morning. The Fortification bill was passed. The Senate receded from its appropriation for a sea wall at Boston harbor.

The Revenue Cutter Bill was passed by a two-thirds vote in both houses, notwithstanding the veto of the President.

The usual vote of thanks to the presiding officers of both branches were passed, though Mr. J. Q. Adams and some others voted against the testimonial to Mr. Speaker Jones.

The Senate did not take up the Oregon bill, and it is dead for the present.

The Senate. The Senate of the United States met on Tuesday in Extra Session, being convoked, as is usual, by the late President, to hold counsel with his successor after his induction into office.

All the new Senators elect were present, and were sworn in; after which the Vice President, being also sworn into office, took the Chair of the Senate, relinquished to him by Mr. Mangum, who has so long filled it with the general approbation.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington at two o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday, says it is conceded that the Cabinet has been finally arranged, and is as follows:—James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State; R. J. Walker of Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury; George Bancroft of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Wm. L. Marcy of New York, Secretary of War; Cave Johnson of Tennessee, Postmaster-General; John W. Jones of Virginia, Attorney-General.

The Herald's correspondent gives the same list, except that it names Mr. Saunders of North Carolina for Attorney-General, and observes that the arrangement suits neither the Calhoun nor the Van Buren cliques.

Miss Webster Pardoned. Governor Owsley, of Kentucky, granted a full pardon on the 24th ult., to Delia Webster, sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for assisting in the abduction of slaves. She departs immediately for her home, in Vermont, in company with her father.

Fairbank, the principal in the offence for which Miss Webster was sentenced, has commenced his term of fifteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

INAUGURATION.

On Tuesday the fourth of March James K. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States, at the Capitol.

HIS ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:

Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our government? Well may the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and, in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without his guidance, might arise from an unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation "to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by all my predecessors, but is eminently befitting the occasion.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted or clearly implied in its terms. The government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we have the only sure guaranty against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the federal and State authorities, which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

"To the States respectively, or to the people," have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The government of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the general government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the States should be equally careful that in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of powers reserved to them. One of the most distinguished of my predecessors attached deserved importance to "the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;" and to the "preservation of the general government in its whole, constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad."

To the government of the United States has been intrusted the exclusive management of our foreign affairs. Beyond that, it wields a few general enumerated powers; it does not force reform on the States. It leaves individuals, over whom it casts its protecting influence, entirely free to improve their own condition by the legitimate exercise of all their mental and physical powers. It is a common protector of each and all the States, of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or foreign birth of every religious sect, in their worship of the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience; of every shade of opinion, and the most free inquiry; of every art, trade, and occupation consistent with the laws of the States. And we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity and advancement of our country, which have been the offspring of freedom, and not of power.

This most admirable and wisest system of well-regulated self-government among men, ever devised by human minds, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century, and, if preserved from the usurpations of the federal government on the one hand, and the exercise by the States of powers not reserved to them on the other, will, I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious solicitude. It will be my desire to guard against that most frightful source of danger to the harmonious action of our system, which consists in substituting the mere discretion and caprice of the executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the government, for powers which have been withheld from the federal government by the constitution. By the theory of our government, majorities rule, but this right is not an arbitrary or an unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution and in conformity to it. One great object of the constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution, as a shield against such oppression.

That the blessings of liberty which our constitution secures may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities, the executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the legislature. It is a negative power, and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation; invites reconsideration, and transfers questions at issue between the legislative and executive departments to the tribunal of the people. Like all other powers, it is subject to be abused. When judiciously and properly exercised the constitution may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

FEDERAL UNION.

The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed, the number of the States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight; two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and States are seeking protection under its ægis, and multitudes from the old world are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between church and state, and perfect freedom of opinion is guarantied to all sects and creeds.

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievments of free minds and free hands, under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example. If he say that error and wrong are committed in the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other system of government revealed by heaven, or devised by man, has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of despots proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government than enlightened reason? Does he expect to find among the ruins of this Union a happier abode for our swarming millions than they now have under it? Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment, "Our federal Union—it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises which alone enabled our fathers to form a common constitution for the government and protection of so many States, and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

AGITATION.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in scenes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of our domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognized and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heart-burnings must be discountenanced; and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favour monopolies or the peculiar interests of sections or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their fellow citizens, and should be avoided. If the compromises of the constitutions be preserved—if sectional jealousies and heart-burnings be discountenanced—if our laws be just, and the government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it—we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

BANK.

With these views of the nature, character, and object of the government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creation of those institutions and systems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from its legitimate purposes, and make it the instruments of sections, classes and individuals. We need no national banks, or other extraneous institutions, planted around the government to control or strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief.

Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal government, and I shall regard it to be my duty to recommend to Congress, and, as far as the Executive is concerned, to enforce, by all the means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money, which may be compatible with the public interests.

NATIONAL DEBT.

A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed, in some of them, as an essential prop to existing governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system, which periodically transfers large amounts from the labour of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our republican government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our revolution, and during the war of 1812, have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years, may be speedily paid off.

RESTORATION OF CREDIT.

I congratulate my fellow citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the general government of the Union, and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted. Although the government of the Union is, neither in a legal nor a moral sense, bound for the debts of the States, and it would be a violation of our compact of union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities, and pay off their just debts, at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no doubt. The sound, moral and honorable feeling of the people of the indebted States cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish that object.

REVENUE.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws, and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of government. In the general proposition, that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical administration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country for one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. "Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country." I have heretofore declared to my fellow citizens, that, in "my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation." I have also declared my opinion to be "in favor of a tariff for revenue," and that, "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry," and that I was "opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

THE TARIFF.

The power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," was an indespensable one to be conferred on the federal government, which, without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power by levying a tariff of duties for the support of government, the raising of revenue should be the object, and protection the incident. To reverse this principle, and make protection the object, and revenue the incident, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the revenue principle, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discriminate; beyond that limit, the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded.—The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations, all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another would be unjust. No one of these interests can rightfully claim an advantage over the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others. All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the government. In exercising a sound discretion in levying discriminating duties within the limit prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing lowest the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy; and highest the necessaries of life, or articles of coarse quality and low price, which the poor and great mass of our people must consume. The burdens of government should, as far as practicable, be distributed justly and equally among all classes of our population. These general views, long entertained on this subject, I have deemed it proper to reiterate.—It is a subject upon which conflicting interests of sections and occupations are supposed to exist, and a spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be cherished by every part of our wide-spread country, as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in the operation of our revenue laws. Our patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall be needed for the support of their government, whether in peace or in war, if they are so levied, as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them.

TEXAS.

The republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guarantied by our constitution.—Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this government has been given to the reunion; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms, to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits, is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions.—The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our government. While the Chief Magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our government cannot be otherwise than pacific.—Foreign powers should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the reunion is important; because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans, and of our whole south-western frontier, against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

EXTENSION.

In the earlier stages of our national existence, the opinion prevailed with some that our system of confederated States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have, at different times, been made to the enlargement of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New states have been admitted into the Union; new territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened; as our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow if our present population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the original thirteen states, than it is, now that they are sparsely settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it shall be extended, the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations. Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed to the United Stated or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them, any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas, because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our Constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the people and government of the United States, by the reannexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable;" and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago, our population was confined to the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the life time, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi, adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs; and are already engaged in establishlishing the blessings of self-government in valleys, of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately, wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws and the benefits of our republican institutions, should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations shall be sacredly respected.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In the management of our foreign relations, it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of our national interests will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skilful artisans, find a ready market and remunearating prices in foreign countries.

In taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys entrusted to them, at the times and in the manner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official connection of such defaulting officer with the government.

Although, in our country, the Chief Magistrate must, almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in official action, he should not be the President of a part only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the executive department of the government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue His gracious benediction upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

Despatches to Texas. Floyd Waggaman, Esq., will leave the city this afternoon to deliver to Major Donelson, temporarily at Nashville, the Joint Resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union, which was signed by the President of the United States on Saturday. Should it be found that our Charge has left Nashville, the bearer of the despatches has been directed to proceed immediately himself to Texas. [Madisonian of Monday.

Melancholy and Fatal. On the 19th ult. Mr Truman Taylor, of Berlin, (deaf and dumb) aged 53, while engaged in felling trees alone in the woods, was almost instantly killed by the falling of one which he was attempting to divlodge from another. Mr T. was an industrious and highly respectable citizen, and a bachelor.

On Monday week, Mrs Tubbs, of Marlboro', of advanced age, drank some essence of celery by mistake, and died in a short time. [Vermont Patriot.

Mr. Hale of New Hampshire kept his position, and voted against Texas to the last. Hale and Richard D. Davis were the only democrats in the House who voted against it. Williams of Mass. took the back track, and the four independent democrats from Maine knocked under. The man who says this is not a great country now that we have got Texas, is a fool, and the truth is not in him.

A Precocious Scoundrel. A boy about ten years of age, very well dressed, has made two visits, one in Abbington Square, another in Bank street, on pretence that his kite had lodged on the top of the house. Returning in advance of the servant, he managed to steal the front door key of each door. He was probably in the employ of some band of burglers. [N. Y. Tribune.

A young man, named George Watkins, 17 or 18 years of age, was committed to jail at Worcester, last week, for the crime of rape and highway robbery, committed upon a married woman named Browing, who was returning from Millville to Uxbridge, at noon-day.

A Simple Rule. To ascertain the length of the day and the night at any time of the year—double the time of the Sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of setting, which gives the length of the day.

Fire Department. The fire department of the city was called out during the past month in all 25 times—twice from alarms originating out of the city.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev Mr Streeter, Henry Carter to Miss Ellen Mellen.

Mr John S. Hunt to Miss Harriet P. Ely.

On Sunday, by Rev Mr Stow, Mr Thomas A. Howard to Miss Sarrah, daughter of Mr Elisha V. Glover.

By R

CRES TO TEXAS. Floyd Waggaman, leave the city this afternoon to de- ajor Donelson, temporarily at Nash- Joint Resolution for the admission of o the Union, which was signed by nt of the United States on Saturday, be found that our Charge has left the bearer of the despatches has ted to proceed immediately himself to Madisonian of Monday.

HOLY AND FATAL. On the 10th ult., n Taylor, of Berlin, (deaf and dumb) hile engaged in felling trees alone in , was almost instantly killed by the ne which he was attempting to dis- another. Mr T. was an industrious respectable citizen, and a bachelor, day week, Mrs Tubbs, of Marshfield, age, drank some essence of cedar, , and died in a short time. [Vermont

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LE RULE. To ascertain the length of the night at any time of the year— time of the Sun's rising, which gives of the night, and double the time of set- gives the length of the day.

PARTMENT. The fire department of as called out during the past month nes—twice from alarms originating city.

MARRIAGES.

y, by Rev Mr Streeter, Henry Carter to Mellen.
S. Hunt to Miss Harriet P. Ely.
y, by Rev Mr Stow, Mr Thomas A. Mi- Sarah, daughter of Mr Elisha V. Glover. Jr Norris, Mr Solomon Gage to Miss Nas- ord.
y morning, by Rev Mr Beecher, Mr John to Miss Harriet Newell, daughter of Mr ring.
town, on Tuesday evening, by Rev Mr Horace F. Edmunds to Miss Elizabeth A. h of C.
Boston, Mr Adoniram J. Locke to Miss ttengill.
, Mr Jacob Low to Miss Hannah, daugh- Jeremiah Ross of I.
, Mr Henry Manning to Miss Rebecca P.
ill, Mr John Roberts to Miss Sarah J.
ryport, Mr Charles A Noyes to Miss Nan- tt.
oro, 11th ult, Mr William Duncan of Wor- iss Catherine M. Howe; 17th ult, Mr yward to Miss Ellen M. Seaver.
ro', 25th ult, Mr John C. Howe of North- s Mary E. Burrington of Marlboro'.
Weymouth, 24th ult, Mr Silas White, Jr. Miss Harriet Griffith of Middleboro'.
Mr James K. Pratt to Miss Jane Haws of outh.
ork, 27th ult, by Rev T. J. Sawyer, Mr Davidson of Charlestown, to Miss Sarah of George Reid, Esq. of Boston.

DEATHS.

, Mr Joshua Huntington Welch, 27.
Mrs Elizabeth, wife of Geo W. Hill, and ter of David Bassford, formerly of Calais, town, 3d inst, Mrs Sarah C. Studley, 79. , 27th ult, Maria Warren, youngest child d Sebra W. Lewis.
ster, 26th ult, Edmund, eldest son of Ed- eston. 17.
am, 1st inst, Mrs Elizabeth T, wife of Maxey.
y, on Sunday morning last, Major Judah distinguished officer of the revolution.
n, Mrs Susannah, wife of Capt Thomas
18th ult, Mrs Lydia Miles, 100 yrs and 3
n, 1st inst, Mrs Mary T. Andrews, for- ebbehead, 32.
, Mrs Abigail Caldwell, 77.
, very suddenly, widow Sarah Balch, 75.
ver, 24th ult, Wm McKinstry, Esq, 86.
number of deaths in Boston, for the week h 1, 45. Males, 25; Females, 20.

OROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

week ending March 1, 1845.
[Kept at Framingham.]

RAGE FROM FOUR OBSERVATIONS.

	Wind.	Weather.
	N NE ENE	Rainy.
	W WSW	Fair.
	WSW W	Fair, beautiful.
	W SW	Fair.
	W	Fair and cloudy.
	W	Variable.
	E SE W	Cloudy.

mperature, 26th, at 2 P. M., 54 degrees. perature, 1st, at 7 A. M., 19 degrees. r the week, 34 degrees. e water 7-16ths of an inch.

STOCKS AT AUCTION—ON WEDNESDAY.

[By Stephen Brown.]

n and Worcester Railroad, 16¾ adv. burg Railroad, stock, 17 adv. n & Lowell Railroad, 18¾ adv. estown Branch Railroad, 8¾ per sh. n Bank, $80 per sh. n Bank, ¼ adv. sants' Bank, 7¾ a 7½ adv. Falls Manuf Co. $299½ a 300 per sh. Boston Bridge, 230 per sh. n Bridge, $200 per sh. ssimmet Co. $37 per sh. ry Mill Dam Co, $19 per sh. n Library, $12½ per sh. tual Ins. Co., 54 a $54½ per sh. Bank, 6¼ adv. of St Louis Bonds, payable in 1849, emi-annually, 10 pr ct per annum, pay- ork, 10 per ct adv.

NATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
rch 9..6 23	6 0	10 8	11 27	
.....6 21	6 1	10 51	11 40	
.....6 19	6 2	11 27	11 43	
.....6 17	6 3	11 50	11 46	
.....6 16	6 4	morn	11 49	
.....6 14	6 6	0 20	11 52	
.....6 12	6 7	0 58	11 55	

ATTLE AND MEAT.

Mar. 3. Atmarket, 500 Beef Cattle, Swine.
f Cattle—Last week's prices were not e quote extra at $5 25 a 5 50; first 25; second quality, 4 50 a 4 75; third 50.
e very fine Wethers were at market.— ts from 3 50 to 4 50; one lot at $5, and
ne lots to peddle, 4c for Sows, and 5c lot of large Hogs at 3½ a 4½c. At re-

k, March 3. At market, 700 Beef n the south, 120 Cows and Calves, and

—Prices—We quote retailing sorts at Market brisk—150 left over.
alves—All taken at $12 to $28 each. ambs—We quote from 1 50 to 2 50, a Sheep. All sold.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Parliamentary Practice.

RULES of Proceeding and Debate in Deliberative Assemblies. By Luther S. Cushing. Just published and for sale by
CHARLES TAPPAN,
114 Washington street.
mh8

Morse's New Geography.

A SYSTEM of Geography for the use of Schools. Illustrated with more than 50 Geographic Maps and numerous wood-cut engravings, by Sidney E. Morse. Just received and for sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. March 8.

Wants a Situation as Gardener.

A SMART active man with a small family, who understands the Green House, Grapery, the Kitchen, and the Flower Garden; also farming in all its various departments, has lived for the last 16 years in two of the most respectable places in the country. A line directed to E. B. CARNER, of Brook and Shelton street, Providence, R. I., will meet with prompt attention, 3t* mh8

Richter's New Book.

FLOWER, FRUIT AND THORN PIECES; or the married life, death and wedding of the advocate of the poor, Firmian Stanislaus Siebenkas.—By Jean Paul Friederich Richter. Translated from the German, by Edward Henry Noel. First series. Just published and for sale by
JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
134 Washington, opposite School street.
m8

Gray's Botany.

THE BOTANICAL TEXT-BOOK, for Colleges, Schools, and private students, comprising—part I, an introduction to structural and physiological botany. Part 2. The principles of systematic botany, with an account of the chief natural families of the vegetable kingdom, and notices of the officinal or otherwise useful plants, illustrated with numerous engravings on wood. By Asa Gray, M. D., Fisher-Professor of Natural History in Harvard University, etc. etc. For sale by
JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
134 Washington, opposite School street.
m8

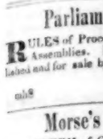
Life of George Washington,

BY JARED SPARKS, 1 vol 8vo, 600 pages, with 14 fine steel and copperplate engravings, beautifully bound in rich cloth, stamped. Life and Writings of George Washington; being his Correspondence, Addresses, Messages, and other papers, official and private, selected and published from the original manuscripts; with a life of the author, notes and Illustrations, by Jared Sparks, 12 vols. 8vo., cloth and calf binding. The Life of Washington, abridged, 2 vols., 12mo, cloth—by Jared Sparks. The Works of Benjamin Franklin, with notes, and a life of the author, in 10 vols, 8vo, cloth and calf bindings—by Jared Sparks. Life of Benjamin Franklin, by Jared Sparks, 1 vol., 8vo, with 7 splendid plates. Published by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. March 8.

A House for Sale.

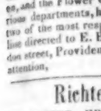
For sale, a two story Dwelling House and Barn, with one acre of good land, and a variety of choice fruit trees thereon, pleasantly situated a few rods from the meeting house, in the West Parish of Marlboro. Inquire on the premises of
WILLIAM MORSE.
Marlboro', March 8th, 1845. 4w

Farm for Sale,



In the southerly part of Lincoln, 14 mile from Boston, and about 40 rods from Fitchburg Railroad—a good Farm with 40 acres well divided into mowing, pasturage and woodland. The buildings consist of a House, Barn and other out buildings—will be sold a great bargain, as the owner's business calls him to another part of the State. For terms, &c. apply to S. COVERLY, Jr, or M. BEAL, No 5 Exchange st. 4w mh8

Seeds for Early Planting.



HOVEY & CO. have received their full supply of Seeds for 1845, raised for them during the past year by the most experienced persons; among them are the following, for early planting:—Prince Albert Peas, the most remarkable early variety, producing peas in about six weeks; Early Cedo Nulli do. extra early; Early Warwick do., great heaver and fine; Hill's Early do; Early Victory do; Blue Imperial and other fine kinds; Fine Early York Cabbage; New Royal Dwarf do; Savoy do; Drumhead and other sorts: Fine Early Cauliflower, Brocoli, Tomato, Radish, Lettuce, Sweet Magoram, Sage, &c. for sowing in hot beds, with a large supply of the very best seeds most desirable for field or garden culture, all of which they can recommend to be of the best quality, and as good as can be obtained at any establishment in the country, and such as cannot fail to give every satisfaction.

ALSO, the most extensive assortment of FLOWER SEEDS to be found in the United States, embracing all the new, rare, and finest varieties for the greenhouse or flower garden.

GRASS SEEDS of all the varieties, as usual, at the lowest prices, wholesale or retail.
No. 7, Merchants' Row, Boston. mh8

Valuable Farm at Auction.

On TUESDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at auction, on the premises, the valuable Farm owned and occupied by the subscriber, situate near the dividing line between Salem and Danvers, on the road to Danvers Plains, and only one mile from Salem Market, containing about 60 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, and will produce, in ordinary seasons, 60 to 75 tons of Hay.—It is enclosed and divided by substantial fences, and being bounded on an inlet of the sea, and containing a tract of rich meadow, affords an inexhaustible supply of sea and meadow manure. There are on the Farm two Orchards, containing 150 Apple Trees, of the choicest kinds of Winter fruit, besides Pear, Peach, Cherry, and other fruits.

The House is two stories high, large and commodious, containing thirteen rooms, has lately been remodelled and finished throughout. The Barn is nearly new, 40 by 60 feet, with a cellar under the whole, laid with split stone. Attached to the Barn are a Chaise-house and Wood-house, 16 by 50 feet, two stories high, nearly new. The Piggery and Corn Barn are well situated and in excellent condition. There are two never-failing Wells of water on the premises.

This Farm may well challenge comparison with any of its size in the County, and affords a rare opportunity for investment, being well calculated for a genteel residence or for a farmer wishing a situation near good and growing markets.

Immediately after the above will be sold all the farming utensils, viz: Carts, Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Chains, &c. &c.

Terms, which will be very liberal, made known at the sale.

The premises can be examined at any time by applying to the subscriber on the Farm.
ISAAC W. SHANNON.
GEO. NICHOLS, Auct.
Danvers, March 8, 1845. tA1

Valuable Dental Invention!

AFTER much research and many chemical experiments, DR. HAYDEN has succeeded in making a great and valuable improvement in Dental Surgery.

By the aid of the Electro Magnetic process of precipitating metals upon medals, Dr H. has brought all plate work used for dental purposes to its greatest possible perfection. The gold and solder used is warranted to be of the purest quality, and will never change its quality, and will never change its color, or cause an unpleasant taste in the mouth.

In the present mode of preparing plates for artificial teeth, a perfect fit can never be obtained; but by the use of the Electrotype process, no matter what the condition of the jaw, a perfect fit is secured—it never fails; hence the difficulties hitherto so insurmountable are completely overcome.

The scientific will readily perceive that by the Electrotype process of making a plate, the exact counterpart of the jaw, a complete fit must be secured; nor will a plate thus made ever move about or drop down.

In this way full setts can be inserted, in all cases, without spiral springs, which are often a great annoyance.

Dr H. takes this opportunity to inform those who have lost the palatine arch, that by this same Electrotype process, artificial plates can be made, and permanently secured in a new and original manner, which entirely obviates the inconveniences attendant upon the present mode of inserting them.

All operations in Dentistry performed and warranted.

Office—No 23 Tremont Row.
Boston, March 8, 1845. tf

Downing's Cottage Residences.

COTTAGE RESIDENCES; or a series of Designs for Rural Cottages and Cottage Villas, and their Gardens and Grounds, adapted to North America. By A. J. Downing, author of a Treatise on landscape Gardening, etc. Illustrated by numerous engravings. Second Edition.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
134 Washington, opposite School st.

Kenrick's Nurseries.

NONANTUM HILL, NEWTON, near Boston.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Green House Plants, &c. &c. The new descriptive Catalogue of Fruits will be sent gratis, to all who apply.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Nectarine Trees, a great variety of all superior kinds; Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Franconia and other Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees of the most beautiful hardy kinds, including Limes or Lin'ens, Sycamores—Tyrolor Scotch Larch, Silver Leaved Abele, Horse Chesnuts, Elms, Weeping Willows, Magnolia or Umbrella tree, Tulip tree, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Purple Beech and Evergreen trees, &c. &c. Shrubs, Everblooming Roses, Pœnies, Dahlias, &c. Also Cactuses, Verbenas, and other most showy Green House Plants.

10,000 Peach Trees, of the most superior proved kinds.

1,000 Grape Vines of Black Hamburg, and other superior varieties of Grape Vines, in pots, from single eyes.

Written orders addressed by mail to the subscriber will be promptly executed, and Trees and Plants will be well packed in mats and moss, when ordered for distant places, and delivered at the depot or shipped in Boston, without charge for transportation to the city. Or orders left with Samuel Walker, Horticultural Seed Store, School street, Boston, or with John G. Locke, Lowell, or Eliphalet Wheeler, Framingham, shall receive the same prompt attention.
WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 8, 1845.
tMay1

Normal School at Bridgewater.

THE next Term of this School opens on Wednesday, 26th March, 1845, at which time those who desire to enter must be present for examination.
N. TILLINGHAST, Principal.
March 1, 1845. 3w

The Farmer's Encyclopædia,

AND Dictionary of Rural Affairs; embracing all the most recent discourses in Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers. Illustrated by numerous engravings of Animals, Implements and other subjects interesting to the Agriculturist. By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq. F. R. S. Adapted to the United States, G. Emerson.
For sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington st. mh1

American House Carpenter.

THE AMERICAN HOUSECARPENPER; a Treatise upon Architecture, Cornices and Mouldings, Framing, Doors, Windows and Stairs, together with the most principles of Practical Geometry. By R. G. Hatfield, Architect. Illustrated by more than three hundred Engravings.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
mh1 134 Washington, opposite School st.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, pleasantly situated in Tewksbury, about 24 miles from Lowell, on the road leading from Tewksbury to Boston. Said Farm consists of about 200 acres of land, divided into tillage, mowing, pasturing, orcharding and woodland, of which there is a large supply.

The buildings are mostly new and in good repair.—There are two barns and convenient out-buildings.

The above Farm will all be sold, or 120 acres of it will be sold separately. ABRAHAM MACE.
Tewksbury, March 1, 1845. tf

Farm for Sale.

A Farm is offered for sale very pleasantly situated in Chelsea Point, with a house, barn, and other out-buildings. Said Farm contains about 28 acres of upland, and about 6 acres of salt marsh. Also, a young growing orchard, with about 75 fruit trees. Said farm lies within 3½ miles of the city.

☞ For further particulars apply at 110 Commercial st. of
ABNER SMITH, Jr.
Boston, March 1, 1845. 3w*

Farm for Sale in Woburn,

At the Rail Road watering station, a neat Cottage House with 9 rooms and bedrooms, and a Barn, all nearly new, about 14 acres of land, 5 of woodland, some bearing fruit trees and 1000 young ones, many large enough to set out. It is one of the most desirable situations between Boston and Lowell, but 30 minutes ride from Boston, persons being able to go in or come out 5 or 6 times a day.
LUTHER HOLDEN.
March 1, 1845. 6w*

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale his Farm in West Andover, situated about 2 miles from Lowell. It contains sixty acres of excellent land, and is a rare chance for a gardener. There is a great variety of Fruit Trees in a bearing state.

There are ten acres of Woodland on the premises. A two story House and a Barn also, which are in good repair.

For particulars, inquire of the subscriber at Lowell, No 69, Merrimac Street. WYMAN BAILEY.
Lowell, March 1, 1845. mh1 3w*

For Sale or to Let.

A Valuable Farm, situated in the south part of Westford, known as the "Leighton Farm," containing 120 acres, suitably divided into pasturing, tillage, and mowing.

The above Farm is one of the best in this vicinity, and needs no recommendation.

There are from two to three hundred Fruit Trees on the Farm, the best kinds of fruits, in a bearing state.

For further particulars, inquire of GEO. VINAL, of Littleton, near the premises, or of WINSLOW EAGER, near Concord Depot.
March 1, 1845. 3w*

Farm at Auction.

Will be sold at Auction, on FRIDAY, the 14th of March inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. that well known Farm in Saugus called the Boynton Farm, situated about 6 miles from Boston and three miles from Lynn, and in the vicinity of Chelsea Beach, where large quantities of sea manure can be obtained.

Said Farm contains about 100 acres of Tillage, Pasturage and Salt Marsh, with considerable Orcharding. The proposed Railroad from Salem to Malden will pass directly through the same. Further description seems unnecessary as the farm is so well known. The subscriber having removed from the premises must sell it. 2000 dollars can lay on mortgage.
Saugus, March 1. mh1 2w E. D. DRAPER.

A Farm for Sale.

Situated in the Town of Woodstock, Muddy Brook Parish, so called, and formerly owned by Phineas Wright, one of the most flourishing farming communities in Windham county. Said Farm contains 165 acres of beautiful land, suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing and woodland. There is on it a large house, lately fitted up in good order, two barns, swill house, wood, carriage, grain, and silk house. It is pleasantly located on a good road, and within one mile of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and a school which is kept most of the year, and most kinds of mechanical business carried on which gives life and beauty to the place. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser.
EDWARD ALDRICH.
Thompson, Conn., Feb. 22, 1845. mh1 6w*

Farm for Sale,

In Lexington, belonging to the heirs of Mr Jacob Smith, lately deceased, containing about 75 acres of land, with commodious buildings pleasantly situated, ten miles from Boston on the great road leading to Concord and Bedford.

For a gentleman the situation is probably not surpassed by any in the vicinity, and for the practical farmer it is equally desirable, as the land is of an excellent quality and very easy of cultivation. It has been improved for 16 years past as a Milk Farm.

Terms of payment easy, and possession given any time agreed on by the parties. Apply to either of the subscribers on the premises.
ISAAC B. SMITH,
WM. H. SMITH.
Lexington, March 1, 1845. mh1 3w

A Valuable Farm for Sale,

Situated in the centre of the Town of Wrentham, a valuable Farm of about 90 acres, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage and woodland, all in excellent condition. There is a good two story dwelling house, Wood shed, Carriage House, Granary, large Barn and Barn Shed &c., cuts from 30 to 35 tons of good English Hay—a good number of Fruit Trees with a young orchard just commencing to bear. Said Farm is well fenced with stone wall—is about two hours ride from Boston and Providence, two daily stages to Rail Road to each place.

For further information inquire of Dr. H. E. CLAP or B. H. FALES, of Wrentham, or of WILLIAM COBB, No. 26 Kilby street, Boston, or of ALVAN FISHER, in Dedham. March 1, 1845 6w

Valuable Farm for Sale.

That valuable Farm in South Boxford, for many years owned and improved by the late Capt. Jeremiah Young, situated about 10 miles from Salem, 15 from Newburyport, and 6 from North Andover—containing 110 acres of land, suitably divided into cultivating, wood, and pasture lots, with an orchard of different kinds of fruit, all of which are enclosed by good stone walls.

The buildings consist of a two story dwelling house, with seven finished rooms, &c, in good condition, having been recently repainted—a large Barn, Chaise House, Wood House, Work Shop, and other convenient out-building, in good repair. The farm is well supplied with never failing water, conveniently located—a stream passing through the field near the house, in which trout are caught.

This farm is situated in one of the best neighborhoods in Massachusetts, the society being refined and educated, and possessing both wealth and enterprize. The Congregational Church and a School House are quite near, and the factory and mills are within a mile.

The place will be sold very low, and three quarters of the purchase amount can remain on mortgage, if desired. ☞ Unless sold previous to TUESDAY, April 1st, it will on that day be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 12 o'clock M.

For further information inquire of Mr. DANIEL WELLS, living on the premises, or at the Newburyport Herald office, of WM. H. BREWSTER.
March 1, 1845. tApl

Farm for Sale in Burlington,

With a good two story Dwelling House and Wood Shed attached, Barn and Shed attached. Also a Shoemaker's shop, pleasantly situated on the Boston & Lowell stage road, 14 miles from Boston and 10 from Lowell, one mile north of the centre of the town, and within ¼ mile of a school house. It contains about 65 acres, well fenced and divided into mowing, pasturing, tillage and woodland, and has on it a large number and variety of thriving Fruit Trees in a bearing state.—Said Farm will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the premises. ☞ Please call and look at this.
JEREMIAH FULLER.
Burlington, March 1, 1845. 3w*

A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm.

One of the best Farms in the County of Cumberland is now offered for sale, containing 165 acres of land, 120 of which is under cultivation, the residue in wood and pasture, which is the best in the neighborhood, with never failing springs of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of salt hay, and with moderate dressing may be made to cut 200 tons of English in a very few years. It is within 20 minutes ride of Portland, Me.; is bounded on one side by tide water, has a wharf where mussles for dressing at 80 cents per cord can be landed, and along side of which a vessel of 120 tons can load with hay or wood. The buildings consist of a double two story house thoroughly finished and painted, 3 barns, a large shed, wood house and corn house, and has a young orchard of choice fruit trees. If a purchaser preferred it he might have his choice to take 125 acres with all the buildings, excepting one barn, or the whole property. Any one wishing to purchase a valuable Farm, can learn farther particulars by addressing box 81, Portland Post Office. tf my11

For Sale.

A Desirable Farm, very pleasantly situated in the westerly part of Sterling, containing about seventy acres of Land, now occupied by Samuel Flagg, with good buildings and well watered. Also, adjoining the above, about four acres of land, with the House, Barn, and Wheelwright Shop, with water power sufficient for doing a good business, now occupied by Abraham Flagg.

Also, near the above, a small place on which Henry Flagg now lives, containing about six acres, with a House and Barn thereon, convenient for a mechanic.

For particulars, apply to E. KILBURN, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, No 40 Cambridge street, Boston. REBECCA D. GOODNOW.
j25 12w*

Farm for Sale.

A valuable Farm in Framingham, containing thirty acres, and lying within one mile of the Railroad Depot, is offered for sale. A handsome Dwelling House, with brick ends, stands on the premises. Also a good barn recently built. The land is under good improvement, but the ill health of the owner induces him to offer it for sale. Apply to Rev CHARLES TRAIN, on the premises, or to CHARLES R. TRAIN, Esq. in Framingham Village. tf f15

Grass Seed.

HOVEY & CO. have just received a fresh supply of Herds Grass and Red Top Seed; also constantly for sale, Northern, Southern and Western Clover, white Clover, Fowl Meadow, and Orchard Grass Seed, wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices, at No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.
aug24

Changeable Bee Hive.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the Bee owners and all those that are desirous of keeping Bees, that he has purchased of James A. Cutting, of Haverhill, N. H., the right to make and vend his 'Changeable Bee Hive,' in the State of Massachusetts, which hive exceeds any improvement that has ever been offered for cultivating or preserving the health, or adding to the profit derived from bees. It is so constructed that the bee master can divide or manage them as he pleases; or if there is any trouble with them, he can see and regulate it at his leisure. It is made very cheap and is similar to the old fashion hive, with a door in the rear, and three drawers inside with glass and shutters and so arranged that there is free communication for the bees and air throughout the inside of the hive, but guarded against the moth miller, or sudden changes of the weather.

☞ The above Hives are for sale by the subscriber at South Orange, Mass. and by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, South Market street, Boston.
WILSON WHEELER.
South Orange, Mass. Feb 22d, 1845. 3m

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and others interested in the estate of WINTHROP A. HOWE, late of Sudbury, in said county, trader, deceased, Greeting.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for Probate by Stephen Morse, the Executor therein named. You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in said county, on the third Tuesday of March next, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same. And the said Morse is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within ten miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous thereto, and by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be five days at least before said Court.

Dated at Cambridge this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1845.
f22 3w* S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.

To the Honorable Samuel P. P. Fay. Esq. Judge of the Court of Probate in and for the county of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—The petition of Joseph Valentine, 2d, of Hopkinton, in said county, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of PETER WARD, late of Hopkinton, in said county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate.

HUMBLY shows, That the just debts, which the said deceased owed at the time of his death, together with charges of administration, amount to the sum of three hundred and eight dollars, that there is no personal estate of the said deceased to be administered and the value of the real estate of said deceased, by the inventory, is eighty-five dollars. Wherefore your petitioner prays, that he may be empowered and licensed to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of three hundred and eight dollars for the payment of his just debts and charges of administration.
JOSEPH VALENTINE, 2d.

Middlesex ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Charlestown, in and for said county of Middlesex, on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1845.

UPON the petition aforesaid this day preferred by the abovenamed Joseph Valentine, 2d, Ordered, That the said Valentine notify all persons interested therein to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the third Tuesday of March next, by publication of the foregoing petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be three days at least before the said third Tuesday of March, when and where they may be heard concerning the same; and make return under oath of his doings herein unto said Court.
S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.
Copy Attest: ISAAC FISKE, Reg.
f22 3w*

Farmers in Andover and Vicinity

Can find Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's PLOUGHS, and a general assortment of FARMING TOOLS, at wholesale prices, at STIMPSON & DOLE'S.
Ballard Vale, April 5, 1844.

HORTICULTURAL SALOON AND SEED STORE.

NO. 1, TREMONT TEMPLE,
—Opposite the Tremont House, Boston.—
CONNECTED WITH THE NONANTUM VALE GARDENS AND NURSERIES.
BRIGHTON, MASS., 5½ MILES FROM THE CITY.
J. L. L. F. WARREN, Proprietor.

At this establishment every article worthy of cultivation can be procured. The best varieties of
FRUIT TREES
are always on hand, and all new varieties are added. The collection of Shrubs, Forest Trees, Herbaceous Plants, Vines of every description, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c. is extensive, comprising every desirable variety.

Roses and Dahlias, a superb collection of several hundred varieties.

A large Conservatory is connected with the establishment, which is abundantly stocked with the finest varieties of Camellias, Roses, Geraniums, &c. Every rare and splendid Green house Plant may be found in this collection. Descriptive catalogues enumerating the different sorts under appropriate heads, may be obtained gratis on application.

SEEDS.

Aware of the important relation which the seedsman holds to the whole planting community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depends, the greatest care has been used in selecting the seeds offered at this establishment for the ensuing year, and they can be relied upon as pure and genuine, carefully selected and raised from the very best varieties, and properly cured. Many kinds were raised on the grounds, and under the immediate inspection of the proprietor; others were raised by experienced seedsmen; while those varieties of foreign growth which experience has shown us are the best, have been procured from the most responsible sources abroad.

The collection has been greatly enlarged this season, in order to accommodate all who wish to try whatever is new, rare and curious.

AGRICULTURAL OR FARMING SEEDS.

All the varieties of fine Lawn, Pasture and Mowing Grasses, not usually found in seed establishments in this country.

Improved and superior varieties of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Corn, &c. Seed for root crops, such as Mangel Wurtzel, Rata Baga, Turnips, Carrots, French Sugar and new Orange Beet, &c.

VEGETABLE GARDEN SEEDS.

A choice and select variety of Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Beets, Cucumbers, Melons, Radish, Squash, &c, &c., Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme and Sweet Majoram.

FLOWER SEEDS.

250 varieties of annual Flower Seeds, a selection of all the new and beautiful varieties.

100 varieties of superb Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, the whole making altogether a superior collection. Packages of twenty papers, with the different varieties of each sort mixed, making over one hundred varieties, all of every culture, will be sold for $1,00.

Books on the cultivation of flowers, with directions for managing a small garden, for 37½.

All the standard Books on Agriculture, Horticulture, Botany, &c., for sale.

GARDEN INSTRUMENTS.

A collection of the most approved implements for gardening, for sale at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail.

A descriptive catalogue of sixty-four 8vo. pages, enumerating all the articles for sale at the Nursery and the Saloon, will be furnished gratis on application.
f22 tf

A Rare Chance for a Good Farm.

The subscriber being desirous of changing his present business, offers for sale the Farm which he now owns and occupies. Said Farm is pleasantly situated about ⅜ of a mile from the centre of the flourishing town of Hopkinton, Mass. It has long been known as one of the best Farms in that part of the county of Middlesex; and contains 115 acres of excellent land, well watered, and suitably divided into mowing, pasturing, and tillage lots. It has a commodious Barn 75 feet long, and an excellent, thorough built, new House, and out-buildings, with a spacious and beautiful yard in front. Said buildings are always supplied with excellent water from a durable fountain only 15 rods distant. Said Farm has a brook passing through its centre, and is so situated that it may be cultivated by irrigation or otherwise to almost any extent that can be desired; or it might be divided and made into two good Farms. It is within ten minutes walk of two Churches, the District School, and a contemplated Academy; and but two hours ride from Boston, by the Boston and Worcester Railroad; in fine it is a most inviting place for an enterprising Farmer or Capitalist, such as is seldom offered for sale.

Reference for particulars, to JAMES W. CLARK, No 62 Kilby street, Boston; HON SAMUEL B. WALCUTT and SAMUEL D. DAVENSPORT, Esq., at Hopkinton, or of the subscriber, on the premises.
ABIJAH ELLIS.
Hopkinton, Feb 22, 1845. 6w*

Farm to be Let.

Will be Let, for one or more years, one of the best Farms in Braintree about one quarter of a mile from Dr Storr's Meeting House, consisting of about sixty acres, Mowing, Pasturing and Tillage; an excellent Orchard, and much good fruit; a large two story House, in good repair; two good Barns; Slaughter House; Shoemaker's Shop; Carpenter s Shop; and other buildings, with sundry Tools; a good well of water, and never failing spring near the house, and between the two Barns, which was never known to freeze; Cider Mill, and a valuable gravel hole.

Also, about forty acres of Pasturage, within a quarter of a mile, suitable for Sheep and Horses, but for no other stock, on account of young sprouts.

The facilities to the city are very great, as it is within a quarter of a mile of the proposed Depot of the Old Colony Railroad.

Possession can be given immediately.

For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL CAPEN, at his Cottage, opposite Centre street.
Braintree, Feb 22d, 1845. 9w*

Real Estate for Sale.

The subscriber having had the misfortune to be lamed offers his Real Estate for sale. Said Real Estate is pleasantly situated in the westerly part of Stow, and consists of a two story Dwelling House, with Wood Shed adjoining, and never failing water in the kitchen; Barn new, with water in the yard; Saw and Grist Mill, with Corn and Plaster Cracker and Circular Saws, all in good repair; Farm consisting of about seventy acres of Land, well divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage and Wood Land.

Als, a large lot of Chestnut Timber, which will be sawed to order.

Also, about twenty tons of Plaster.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. WM. H. BROWN.

N. B. If not sold by the 15th of March it will be Let.
Stow, Feb 22, 1845. tApl*

Farm to Let in Chelsea.

To Let, for a term of three years from the first of April next, that excellent Farm in Chelsea, known as the Sewall Farm, and recently occupied by Rev Horatio Alger. It is situated about a mile north of the middle of the town and contains one hundred acres of good land. It has one of the best pastures in town, and about 40 acres of good

THE POET'S CORNER.

ACCEPTABLE WORSHIP.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

Not worthiest is his worship who afar
Retired from crowds, in meditation deep,
Passes his days beyond the maddened sweep
Of stormy passions and the angry jar
Of clashing interests, that naught may mar
His inward peace, though all his hours are given
To prayer and penitence and dreams of heaven—
Nor his whose set responses loudest are
In full temple, when the many kneel
To utter forms the spirit does not feel—
For not in words, though breath from tongues of flame,
Is the full heart of love revealed the best;
Nor in unuttered thoughts, that fill the breast
With quiet, and the bounding pulses tame.

ACTION—untiring, earnest, bold and free,
Its Impulse, Love—its object, Truth and Right—
By holy zeal sustained—by heavenly light
Directed ever, though thick darkness be
Over the earth, and men no longer see
The Soul's great birth-right—ACTION, such as this
Is holiest worship—and a purer bliss
Attends the offering than the devotee
Of forms can know. Words, offspring of the brain,
High-sounding yet not heart-born, are in vain—
The heart turns loathing from them that hath known
The baptism of the Spirit—turns, to find
Its joy in DOING—deeming thus His mind
Hath CHRIST, our Head and great Exemplar shown.

Wouldst thou, then, offer, with a willing mind,
A sacrifice acceptable to Him
Before whose throne adoring Seraphim
Bend with veiled faces? Labor for thy kind—
Uphold the feeble and direct the blind—
Reclaim the wandering—the lost restore—
And bid the erring go and sin no more—
Live for Humanity, and thou shalt find
Peace which the selfish heart can never know;
Joys that from holy action only, flow.
Be bold in Truth—though all the world despise—
Be strong for Right—though all the world oppose—
Be free in Love—though all men are thy foes—
And God will smile upon thy sacrifice!

[Christian Freeman.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Mysterious Prediction.

BY DARWIN HILLIER.

Mr. John Dawson was an eminent drysalter of the city of London, and his counting-and-dwelling-house was in Crutched Friars. He had been carefully trained in drysalting habits by his father, who was in that way of life himself; and, consequently, when in course of time he became a partner in the old man's business, he had acquired the character of a fellow that did'nt mind work, and knew what was what.

With this fair reputation, and his enviable prospects, it may be supposed that many prudent mothers considered the young drysalter as a very desirable son-in-law. He had his choice of so many pretty girls, and refrained so long from coming to terms, that it began to be suspected that he really meditated old-bachelor-ship. At last he put an end to all such injurious reports, by leading to the hymeneal altar Miss Sarah Simpkins, a young lady of thirty five, or thereabouts, not over handsome but owning to ten thousand pounds, three per cent consols. It was generally considered a very good match on both sides.

A short time after this auspicious union, the old drysalter died, and John, his only son, succeeded to the entire business. He did not allow this improvement in his circumstances, however, to cause any relaxation in his money-making efforts. He was, if possible, more devoted to business than ever; and so seldom quitted his old, dirty, ink-stained desk, in his dirty, old, smoke-stained counting-house, that Mrs. Dawson declared she never had his company one minute up stairs in the drawing-room, and Sunday was the only day they could be at all domestic and comfortable.

One child only, a daughter, had blessed their marriage, Laura was a pretty little girl, and as merry and winning in manner as prepossessing in person. She drew flowers that were very like flowers; spoke French so as to be understood; and could play more than one pianoforte piece, by Thalberg, right through, without missing a great many notes. She was romantic to a degree, and doated on Byron.

On a dull morning in November, the drysalter and his family were assembled round the breakfast table. Dawson, in spite of the suicide-pro-weather, was in excellent spirits. He rubbed his hands, and, addressing his wife, 'Mrs. D,' said he, 'don't be surprised if you see a nice bit of dried salmon for breakfast. I toddled up to Thames street last night, got a slice, quite a bargain, and gave it to Susan to cook. Dried salmon is a thing I am particularly fond of, and I reckon a little on this, I can tell you.'

Just as he uttered these pleasant words, Susan entered the room, bearing a dish which she placed upon the table.

Dawson eagerly raised the cover; but the contents no sooner met his eye than he cried out, with astonishment and rage exhibited on his countenance, 'Stop!'

Susan stopped in her retreat toward the kitchen.

'What is this!' continued Dawson. 'What d'ye call this stuff!'

'The salmon, sir,' faltered Susan.

'The salmon!' exclaimed Dawson, with a savage sneer. '*This* is the salmon that I bought last night in Thames street! Take it away!—You have burned it to a cinder, and you may throw it into the cinder-hole if you like.'

'My dear,' mildly interposed Mrs. Dawson, 'don't be in a passion. Let us *try* the salmon, at all events.'

'Do what you like with it ma'am,' said Mr. Dawson: 'I shall not touch it. I shall breakfast on dry bread.'

'Now, papa, you're in a pet!' said Laura.—'You're in a pet about a bit of salmon, I do declare!'

'What's that to you!' exclaimed Dawson, in a tone which evinced how true was the bold charge. 'I'll be *in* humor or *out of* humor, and ask nobody's leave. I shall have no breakfast at all, since you provoke me; and when I come up to dinner to-day let me find you ready and willing to receive Mr Clayton: I invited him yesterday.'

'Mr Clayton again!' exclaimed Laura, pouting.

'Indeed, Mr. Dawson,' said her mother, 'I think you ask Mr Clayton here too often.'

'I think *not*, ma'am,' said Dawson. 'He is no favorite, I know, either with you or Laura; but he is such a man as I should like to see my son-in-law, and I insist that proper attention be paid him.'

So saying, the drysalter proceeded down stairs to his counting-house on the ground-floor.

It is a fact very mortifying to the pride of human nature, that a slight and even ridiculous incident does often effect a great mental change. The little disappointment connected with his breakfast, had entirely obscured the kindliness of Dawson, and transformed him from a man into a bear. Half an hour ago he had felt pleased with himself, and with all the world beside: at present, he was just in a mood to marry his daughter to a man whom she detested, to quarrel with his wife, and to bully his clerks. And with all this ill-will towards others, there was some portion of hatred of himself for yielding to such impulses; which however, as is usually the case with such species of semi-remorse, only stimulated him the more.

In this delicate frame of mind he entered the counting-house.

It was a small, dark room, fitted up in the true city taste. A swinging-door divided it from the street. All along one side is a window of ground glass, which admitted a yellow imperfect light. A wooden screen, painted to imitate oak, enclosed the whole of the office except a narrow space in the immediate neighborhood of the public entrance. This screen was also furnished with a door, narrow railing at its top, and a brass plate in which was a slit with 'Bills for Acceptance' painted above.

Mr Dawson took his seat at his own particular desk, and having unlocked it, and taken out certain papers, turned towards the long window at which were placed two clerks writing in huge books with much industry.

'Mr Todd!' exclaimed Dawson.

One of the clerks leaped from his high stool and stood before his principal.

'Mr Todd,' said Dawson, 'did you make out that invoice?'

'Yes, sir,' replied Todd.

'Did you advise Wiggins & Co. as I directed? said Dawson.

'Yes, sir,' replied Todd.

'Did you go down to Sanderson & Co. last evening?' said Dawson.

'No, sir,' replied Todd, 'I'——

'And why *didn't* you go down to Sanderson & Co.?' said Dawson, raising his voice. 'It was important business, and you know it.'

'Why, sir,' said Todd, 'I'——

'Pooh, sir,' said Dawson, 'that excuse won't do. No, sir, it won't do. And let me tell you, Mr Todd, if this is the way you mean to act, the sooner we part the better.'

'Considering that you have not allowed me to make any answer,' said Todd, 'your violence may perhaps be called unreasonable. However, if you really wish me to leave you, I will do so with pleasure.'

'Then go, sir!' exclaimed Dawson, boiling with rage at his clerk's unexpected and provoking coolness. 'Go at once, sir.'

'I will just add up this column of figures,' said Todd, 'and be off directly.'

So saying, he proceeded with the utmost calmness to his desk under the window, leaped nimbly on to his stool, and immediately commenced a motion of his pen down the column, showing thus his progress in the particular application of the rule of addition to which he had alluded.

Dawson watched his proceedings with a mixture of sorrow and dread. The sorrow was caused by his own violence, which he now heartily repented; and the dread was caused by the extreme, the unnatural self-possession of Todd, which seemed to his excited fancy to bode some undefined evil. He would have given a few pounds in hard cash to have been able to recall the events of the last hour, and would have done anything in the way of compensation short of owning himself in the wrong, and eating his own words. As this was a course of proceeding, however, to which he had an invincible objection, he accordingly did nothing, and a barren regret was the sole evidence of his return to a more healthful condition of mind.

Meanwhile Mr Todd travelled scientifically down to the bottom of the column, and, having checked his calculation by the counter process of travelling up again, he wrote some figures, dried them with a piece of blotting-paper, and closing the book, placed it in its rightful position, on its rightful shelf. Then he buttoned up his coat, took his hat from a peg, and, having smoothed it with a silk handkerchief, advanced with it in his hand to the desk of Mr Dawson.

'Sir, I wish you a good morning,' said he; 'but before I go, I must tell you that, in my opinion, you have acted very foolishly. Knowing the peculiarities of your constitution, I am not *surprised* at this, but *grieved*.'

'Mr Todd,' gasped Dawson, 'I'——

'In your head,' continued Todd, 'the organ of destructiveness is large, and a trifling matter consequently excites your anger. Still, as a rational being, it is incumbent on you so to cultivate the moral and intellectual faculties as to bring the animal propensities under control.'

'Mr Todd,' exclaimed Dawson, 'I insist, sir,'

'Man,' continued Todd, 'is naturally prone to a state of society; and, being so, must allow himself no more individual license than is compatible with the happiness of his fellows. But to the point; you have a snug business, sir;—very snug. With a clever, active partner, it would be snugger still. I am in every way suited to be that partner.'

'Sir!' exclaimed Dawson, 'this insolence'——

'Is truth, sir, is truth!' exclaimed Todd, 'and you *feel* it. 'Yes, sir; mark my PREDICTION, and own that each word carries conviction with it. Before three months have rolled over our head I shall be your partner; and the house known as that of JOHN DAWSON will be still better known as that of DAWSON and TODD.

Having uttered this extraordinary speech, and before Dawson could recover from the state of utter amazement into which he had thrown him, Todd fixed his hat on his head by a smart blow, and, stalking out of the office, left the outer door swinging for nearly two minutes after his departure.

The drysalter gathered his senses gradually as the silence remained unbroken, and with a troubled spirit began to ponder what this could mean. Was it impudence and mere bravado? or was there more in it than appeared? was it a temporary attack of insanity? or was there some deep deliberate purpose at the bottom of his wild behavior?

'Ah,' said Dawson to himself, 'no doubt he was vexed at my stupid harshness, and chose to avenge himself in this way. Well, well; what's done can't be undone; but I'd sooner have given five pounds than this should have happened.—Ah, he was a fine fellow! told a good story, and sang a good song; and was a steady man of business, too; only I must be in such an infernal passion as to forget it! I shall lead a precious life with Mrs. D. and Laura when they hear about it. Ah, well I'm a stupid old fool; there's no doubt of *that!*

Just as Mr Dawson arrived at this agreeable point in his soliloquy, the outer door opened gently and a face appeared.

'Ah, Dawson!' exclaimed the face, 'all alone, eh!' May I come in?'

'To be sure, Clayton, to be sure,' said Dawson; 'I was just expecting you.'

Mr Clayton accordingly walked into the counting-house, and shook hands with its master.—He was a red-faced stout man, neither very young nor very gentlemanly in appearance. He wore a coarse blue great coat, with large buttons, and had a green shawl about his neck. He was facetious in manner, and by profession a stockbroker.

'Well, my old boy,' exclaimed he, 'here I am as per agreement. I've shut up shop—cut stockbrokering for the day, and am quite ready to cut your mutton as soon as you like. How goes the enemy?'

'It is just five, and we will go up stairs at once, where Mrs D. and Laura are waiting for us, I dare say. Thomas,' continued he, addressing the remaining clerk, who was a youth of about seventeen, 'shut the door for the day; Mr Todd will not be back again, and we will do no more business until tomorrow morning. You may go home.'

Having given these necessary directions, Mr Dawson and his friend the stockbroker ascended to the dining room.

They were received with a proper show of cordiality by Mrs Dawson and the fair Laura, who, however disagreeable the visit of Mr Clayton might be, did not allow their want of sympathy to exhibit itself openly.

Clayton, on his part, took the most violent pains to ingratiate himself. He agreed with every opinion advanced by mother and daughter; turned over the music for Laura after tea; and when the ladies retired for the night, and left Dawson and Clayton, the stockbroker felt certain that he had made a favorable impression.

'Charming girl is Miss Dawson, sir,' said he; 'I wish she only liked *me* as well as I like *her*.'

'Pooh, man!' exclaimed Dawson; 'you're too modest. She likes you well enough; and will dream of you to-night, I dare say. You have certainly advanced your case this evening.'

'Do you *think* so?' said Clayton, jealously.—'Well I think I did the thing in tidy style. I talked about novels, and opera-singers, and the Royal Academy exhibition, and all that, you know, and I'm blessed if I understood three words she said, or I said myself. But 'nothing try, nothing have;' and it aint a little'll make me blush—that's *one* comfort.'

'Faith, Clayton,' exclaimed Dawson, laughing, 'you will be turned into a fine gentleman, in spite of nature. You must subscribe to a circulating library, and go once a week to the Opera, or you will have no chance with Laura.—When you marry her, you must teach her notions more suited to the wife of a citizen.'

'I shall try, depend on it,' said Clayton. 'It would make one look precious foolish not to understand what one's wife was talking about. If ever Miss Laura becomes Mrs Clayton, I shall put an end to the piano forte tinkling and novel reading, I can tell you. It won't do, though, to let her know that *now*.'

In such conversation two or three hours passed, and it is a fact that Dawson, after he had let out his friend, and locked the street door, made several false steps in proceeding up stairs to bed.

The next morning at eight o'clock, the drysalter and his consort were seated as usual at the breakfast table, awaiting the appearance of Laura.

'She is very late,' said Dawson.

'I hope the dear child is well,' said Mrs Dawson. They waited some time longer.

'Something must have happened,' said Mr. Dawson.

'I will go this instant and see,' said Mrs Dawson; and accordingly she left the room.

One minute had not elapsed when a distant scream was heard. Dawson started from his chair, and was rushing out, when Mrs Dawson rushed in, threw herself on the sofa, and buried her face in a white cambric pocket handkerchief.

'For heaven's sake, what does this mean!'—cried Dawson, fearing all sorts of dreadful accidents.

'Oh!' sobbed Mrs Dawson, 'she is gone!—she has left us! and I shall never see her again!'

'Laura gone!' exclaimed Dawson, turning pale.

'How! where!'

At this point, Mary, the house-maid, who had followed her mistress into the room, came forward with a smirk on her comely countenance, and dropping a courtesy, 'Yes, sir,' said she; Miss Laura went off at six punctual this morning. Mr Todd was a waiting for her; and by this time, I'll be bound, they're near upon being married.'

'Mr Todd waiting for her!' exclaimed Dawson, in a voice elevated nearly to a shout. 'Mr Todd marry my daughter! The rascal! He was making love to her under my very eyes, and I suspected nothing. But he shall repent his conduct, or poverty is no curse. Not a halfpenny shall he have with her—not one halfpenny!'

'My dear,' meekly interrupted Mrs Dawson, lifting her face from the cambric pocket-handkerchief, 'You are so violent. Perhaps it is all very well as it is.

'I say it is *not* very well, ma'am,' roared Dawson. 'It is very *ill*, ma'am. As ill as it can be. And you, hussey,' said he, turning to Mary, 'why did you not tell me of this elopement as soon as you knew it was intended?'

'La, sir,' exclaimed Mary, don't put yourself out so! What's done can't be helped, and you must make the best of it. *I* inform upon Miss Laura! No, sir, not if I was to get twenty pounds by it. We ought to do what we can to make all true lovers happy—that's what I say. And so I always did, and so I always will do—if I never get married myself.'

'Hold your tongue, girl,' cried Dawson; 'you are all alike, and I was a fool to ask you the question.'

'Miss Laura left this letter, Sir,' said Mary; 'and told me to be sure to give it to you as soon as there was no danger of your catching her.'

With these words she produced a very neat, young-lady-like looking note, and presented it to her master.

Dawson snatched the epistle from her hand, and, opening it, read as follows:—

'MY DEAREST PAPA—

'I tremble to think of the rash step I have taken, and if I did not know how dearly you love me I should fear that you could never forget it. Last evening, Henry Todd saw me secretly—said that you had discharged him at a moment's notice; and that unless I consented to be his without delay, we must part forever, and I must remain exposed to the persecutions of that odious Mr. Clayton. Ah, my dear papa, was this an appeal to be resisted! We had been some time solemnly engaged to each other, and our separation would have been death to both. Do not wonder that I yielded. I fly on the wings of love to bind myself to Henry in the silken bond of Hymen! But I shall be miserable if you refuse to kiss, in kindness,

Your own LAURA.

'Upon my soul, a pretty letter,' exclaimed Dawson, 'A pretty letter, indeed! The disobedient, ungrateful girl! I will never let her into my house again! She and her husband may beg their bread before I will keep them.''

'You do not mean what you say,' quietly remarked MRS. Dawson.

'Time will show, ma'am,' said Dawson; 'time will show.'

Three weeks after the above narrated events, the neighborhood of Crutched Friars was struck by an important alteration on the door-post of the drysalter's counting house. The brass-plate, on which had appeared so long the name of 'John Dawson,' had gone entirely, and there now appeared in black letters on a white marble slab the names of 'Dawson and Todd.'

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

A Bill is before the Legislature of Missouri to change the entire law relating to the rights of married women. It proposes to give them absolutely, as in the case of men, the sole ownership and control over their own property. If this be adopted, it is a complete revolution in that brance of the law. The same subject has been introduced into the Legislature of Alabama, Georgia; and some other States. At first, this idea of property in married women is looked upon coldly, and examined critically. But, we have no doubt the new idea will be adopted and the revolution accomplished. It belongs to what is called the "spirit of the age." That spirit is to break down all the old feudal jurisprudence, and adopt the commercial principles of the ancient Roman Law. This process has been going on since the days of the Stewart's in England, and since the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The first great act in this legal change in England was the establishment of corporations, by which companies of merchants were allowed to carry on their business, and be protected against the exactions of the Military System. These acts of incorporation were the very first defence the English people had against the feudal despotism.

Now, however, the scene is changed. In the United States, there is no feudal system, no privileged aristocracy to overcome. On the other hand, corporations have come to represent the power of capital, and the people have now to fear the power, not of bayonets, but of *money*. Mammon has been substituted for Moloch. The consequence is, that the jealousy of the people is turned against corporations.

This, however, is by the way. It is one example, to what this spirit of the age is, in regard to Law Reform. What we meant to say is, that the spirit of the age demands some protection to the rights of women. The law must change, because the reason of the law has changed. In all civilized society, it must be a great object to keep families together, and support them upon the homestead; because, if they are not so kept together and supported, the chances are, that the public, the state itself must contribute to their support. How was it made the Feudal System? The land could not be taken from the husband while he kept the feudal tenure, and, consequently, it was indifferent to the wife and family, in whom the title was. But the commercial system has stepped in, and vastly increased the power of alienation. Lands are bought and sold with the ease of a bale of goods; and, therefore, every breeze which sweeps away the husband's commercial speculations sweeps away also the comforts and sustenance of the family.

Suppose the wife has brought into the family a capital in either money or land, and has no part in any of the enterprises of her husband,—is it just that her capital should be swept away for debts which she never encouraged, and to people whom she never owed? Under our recent Bankrupt Law the very personal ornaments of the wife have been carried into the assets of the assignee in bankruptcy. We make no objection to this, under our present laws, for the law contemplated this when the debt was made. But why should we not have more equity for the future?

The Genius of Christianity and the spirit of the age are here the same. Christianity demands that the poor should be fed and educated; that the slave should be emancipated; that women should not be made slaves; that man should be considered a man; and that equity—the equity of a sense of right, and of moral obligation to do unto others as we would be done by—should govern the law.

We are well aware that those who do not study and enter into the spirit of that revolution which Christianity commenced eighteen hundred years ago, will not sympathize with our ideas. All we say is, that changes are always slow, and that there is no danger of any sudden innovation, which the common sense and common justice of mankind does not approve.

Had we time we could point to vastly greater changes than this, which the law of property has undergone in the last half century, and we think we are a prosperous and improving people. Whether in all things we have done better than our ancestors, is very doubtful; but in many things we have improved upon them, and our movement is rapid and progressive.

[Cincinnati Chronicle.

HINTS ON HEALTH.

EXERCISE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.

The best bodily exercise for young children is doubtless running and playing in the open air, from which they should not be debarred by the slight variations in the weather. In large towns, the getting children out of doors, especially so far as to inhale a tolerably pure air, is very difficult; but no sacrifice should be thought too great to obtain for them this essential requisite for health. Children who are accustomed to go out, if it be but for an hour a day, evidently suffer if deprived of the privilege; they seem dull and poorly, and are often very cross and irritable; in short, out-door exercise is essential, not only to bodily, but to mental health.

The exercise of the senses, and of the mental powers, may be very advantageously pursued out of doors, and may greatly conduce to the pleasure both of children and mothers; and here let me urge upon mothers the desirableness, to say the least, of their children in their walks, and striving to enter into all their frolics. While walking, you may exercise a child's sight by desiring him to look at distant objects, and by asking him what he thinks they are like: if he mistake them, approach nearer to them, and let him try again to distinguish them. Or you may examine a pebble or a stone, and inquire its shape, its color, its weight; try whether it be comparatively soft or hard, and whether he can break or crush it like sand. You may pick up a flower, and tell him the names of the different parts, and of the colors it displays. You may lead him to distinguish between the smell of different flowers, or between that of a hay-field and a bean-field, or of any other object that may be agreeable to the sense. His hearing, too, may be improved, by directing his attention to different sounds; as, to the sound of a distant carriage—is it a cart, a coach, or a lighter vehicle? The notes of different birds, and the voices of different animals, will also afford ample exercise for his hearing. Whilst a child is thus employing his senses, the best powers of his mind will likewise be cultivated. You will teach him observation, without which the brightest book of nature is a mere blank. He will exercise his attention, by examining objects with so much care as to be enabled again to recognize them, particularly if he is accustomed to describe them to his father on his return home. He will be led, by degrees, to a perception of differences between objects and parts of objects; his memory, too, will be cultivated; and he will early imbibe a taste for the cheap and inexhaustible pleasures which nature provides for her children.

CASE OF ABNER ROGERS.

On the evening of the 19th of May, Abner Rogers Jr., whose assault and assassination of the lamented warden of the Massachusetts prison, and whose trial and escape from punishment, on the ground of insanity, made him extensively known in this vicinity, threw himself from the window of the great hall, while attending prayers, which produced such a severe concussion as to result in his death in thirty-six hours.

The case of Rogers, as a case of insanity, was very interesting. He had been a bad man, spent his life in courses of crime, and for many year was an inmate of a prison. At his trial it appeared that he had had strange turns, recurring at periods more or less regular, for some years before the homicide. In childhood he had epileptic fits, which showed the tendency to disease of the brain and nervous system. It was also proved that at sundry boarding places he had turns of excitement, of appearing strange, and of forgetfulness, which usually passed off in a few days and left him in his usual state of health. His temperament was truly nervous, and his imprudence and irregularities had increased the predisposition to excitement and impulse, to which he was constitutionally prone.

Some days before the homicide, he had one of these excitements, was extremely irritable, apprehensive and suspicious; his nights were sleepless, disturbed by threats from imaginary voices which produced a suspicion that the Warden was intending to inflict some severe punishment upon him. In the day time, while in the shop, he was extremely uneasy, passing repeatedly from his seat to the Overseer, and importuning him in the most imploring manner, to intercede with the Warden and prevent the punishment. Yet no punishment awaited him, he imagined all that so distressed and perplexed him. It can hardly be doubted that false hearing was at the bottom of all the difficulty in the case.

It was in this condition of mind, harassed and perplexed by voices threatening with punishment the most cruel and unjust, that the impulse was excited to assault the Warden and give him the fatal thrust. For some days this state of mind continued, but soon yielded as on former and subsequent occasions, to calmness and self-control.

When Rogers came to the Hospital, about the first of February, he had a slight paroxysm of this excitement, in which his pulse was frequent his tongue furred, his eyes red and excited, his appetite bad, and he was restless and sleepless. After a few days he was better, but on the 30th of March had a return of similar symptoms, with head-ache and vertigo. This also passed by in a few days, and he continued his work regularly till the 14th or 15th of May following, when these symptoms recurred in an aggravated form. He was greatly excited in manner, had head ache, vertigo, furred tongue, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, and bad taste in the mouth, which he attributed to bad food. He told an associate at this time that the food which was offered him was a corpse, he knew by the smell. He was irritable, suspicious, and afraid to take his food, apprehending that it was the intention of those around to poison him. He could not sleep, and dared not, if he could, lest the opportunity should be improved to take his life. During this time his countenance was haggard and anxious, and his eye, under such circumstances, was the most piercing and the most insane, expressing the strongest jealousy working within. I have, for years, been in the habit of contemplating the countenances of insane men, and watching the indications of the insane eye, but I have never, in all my experience, seen an eye so indicative of the workings of the mind as was that of this man.

On the evening of the fatal leap, he requested to attend prayers with his associates, and as he had been more calm that day, it was thought safe for him to attend. He had before uniformly conducted with the utmost propriety on such occasions, and was gratified for the privilege of attending; so he now seemed. Towards the close of the service he became greatly excited, appeared agitated and alarmed, and requested to leave the room. He was watched with the greatest anxiety, by the officers present, who discovered his perturbation, and this probably increased his apprehensions of danger. He declared to one near him that the room was full of dead bodies. As quick as thought stepped upon the seat and made the fatal plunge,—it seemed like magic to those who were around him—his attendant sprung to seize him, but could not reach him,—not a dozen persons knew what had happened—most of the audience supposed that a gun was fired into the room,—the excitement was tremendous, but soon subsided and all was quiet. The deluded man was found in a state of insensibility from which he did not recover; he died in thirty-six hours.

The last tragic scene of this man's life tended greatly to settle the public mind respecting his insanity. Before this there had been such a mixture of strange and rational conduct, so much self-possession in the *lucid interval*, and so much of the appearance of passion, jealousy and malevolence in his excitement, that many individuals could not see why he was not wholly a bad man, not insane, but responsible as other men for his conduct. This last scene cannot be explained on any rational view of the case, he acted from impulse only, regardless of consequences. [Twelfth Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital.

LAKE SUPERIOR

Lake Superior, (the largest body of fresh water in the world, being 380 miles long, 130 wide, and 1500 in circumference) and its shores are likely to become sources of extensive trade.—Mines of copper have been recently discovered in the vicinity of the lake, and great preparations are in progress to make them productive; the fur-trade is valuable; the lake itself abounds with fish far beyond any other lake; and it is said to be in contemplation soon to construct a canal around the Rapids of St. Marys so that the steamboats that leave Buffalo may have a continuous line of navigation, extending between eleven and twelve hundred miles!

The following vivid exhibition of the anticipated glories of that vast western wild is extracted from a letter published in the New York Express. There is a grandeur and sublimity in the scene thus presented, which no American at least can contemplate, but with deep and thrilling emotion:

"As I stood (says this writer) upon the rapids over which were tumbling the waters of this immense lake, my mind began to take in the grandeur of these inland oceans, whose navigation begins southward at Buffalo and Chicago, and is soon to end in the uppermost part of Lake Superior, coasting from the warm regions of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, to regions of almost perpetual winter. What the Missisippi, Missouri and the Ohio are to the Southwestern and Western States, these vast lakes are to the North and Northwest; nay more—for no floods, no droughts, no snags nor sawyers, naught, indeed, save ice, ever obstruct or mar the thousands and thousands and thousands of miles of coasting navigation there are here.

The numerous bays, the tributary rivers, the concentrated, *all free*, and, therefore, all effective and vigorous population settling upon, and to settle, the banks of these waters, indicate a growth and the rising up of a new power in our history, before which, and to which, we in the end, all must bow. The day is soon to come, I see, when the ship or the brig, from the Atlantic or Pacific ocean, pass up the canals, around the rapids of the St. Lawrence, across Lake Ontario, and then take in her course the city of Chicago in Illinois, Green Bay in Wisconsin, or Sault St. Marie on the Rainy Lake above Lake Superior. Then in our country there will be no *interior*.

The ships, the barques, the steamers, nay, all the numerous coasters, whose canvas checks the waters of these lakes, as if on the open sea, will then be joined with our commerce on the ocean; the sailor from the Maumee and the Milwaukie shaking hands in Liverpool or in London, or in the West India Islands, with the sailor of the Damariscotta or the Rappahannock. My mind, I say, swells with the grandeur of the conception as I ponder upon it. I feel proud of the destiny of my country. How can a man be disloyal to such a land, or preach disunion in such confederated glory!"

SINGULAR EXPLOSION. As Mr James Griswold and his son, J. Griswold, Jr., of Wethersfield, were coming to this city this morning, in a boat, they picked up near the Hartford bar, a piece of timber with a cord attached to it. On getting it on board they found that an India rubber bag, about the size of a man's hat, was attached to the other end, with a tube protruding from one side. When they came to the wharf, several persons gathered round to examine it. The India rubber cloth was fastened to the tube by a cord. This was untied, a piece of the tube slipped off, when the under tube appeared with a cork in it, tightly sealed. This cork was removed, and as it was pulled out, an explosion followed as loud as the report of a swivel. It must have contained about two pounds of powder. Alva Squires Joseph S. Pease, Philo Thrall and James Griswold, Jr., were badly injured, particularly Mr Squires and Mr Pease. Their hands and arms were blistered, and their faces very much disfigured and lacerated. It is surprising that Mr Squires, who pulled out the cork, was not killed. He and Mr Pease have been much in pain during the day, but will recover. It is supposed, from the manner in which this torpedo was fixed, that it was designed for mischief. [Hartford Times.

SUFFRAGE. The State Convention of Louisiana, now in session, have abolished free-hold suffrage and all property qualification. They have required that every voter shall have resided two years in the State and one year in the Parish in which he offers to vote, before his vote shall be received. They have also determined by a decided majority that a foreigner must reside in the State two years after he has taken the oath of allegiance before he shall vote. They have also taken other steps to guard the elective franchise, and whilst they appear desirous of obliterating the property qualifications entirely, they sedulously guard the elections of the country from the control of stragglers, loafers, wandering gamblers, and transient residents who have no permanent abiding interest in the country.

THE WEATHER IN MOBILE. The Mobile Advertiser of the 15th speaks of the weather for a few days previous to that date as having been delightful—as bland and inspiring as that of April. It says, "the blossoms on the peach and plum have given out their beautiful tints, and poured their rich fragrance upon the stirring winds. It is indeed spring time in this region—but we fear there may be a chilling frost to cast a blight over those early buds and flowers. Yesterday the weather became moist and finally rainy—a fine southerly breeze all the time blowing, which renders even the showers tolerable.'

President Tyler, in reply to an inquiry from the House, writes that "no case of embezzlement of public moneys, by any person holding office under the government, is known to have occurred since the 19th of August, 1841, unless exceptions are to be found in the cases of the Postmaster at Tomkinsville, Ky., who was instantly removed from office, and all proper measures for his prosecution were transmitted to the United States District Attorney; and of John Flannagan, superintendent of lead mines of the Upper Mississippi, who was also removed."

A SINGULAR INCIDENT. The Wilmington (Del.) Republican says:—An old lady, being desirous to dispose of a farm she owned, within a few miles of our city, was assured, by her daughter, that if the purchaser should be a young man, she would marry him. The property was sold, last fall, to a young man, an entire stranger, who paid a portion of the money—something over one half, we believe, and gave a mortgage for the balance, which was cancelled, we presume, on Saturday last by his marriage with the daughter.

PORT OF BOSTON. During the past month there were 291 arrivals of vessels at this port—72 foreign, and 219 coastwise. During the same period 181 clearances at the Custom House—67 foreign, and 114 coastwise.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

IN SENATE. The appropriation bill was passed.

The joint resolution for the annexation of Texas came up for consideration at 12 o'clock, when the Senate was addressed by Mr. Crittenden, in a speech against the measure.

IN THE HOUSE. The House resolving itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky in the chair,) resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of certain rivers.

After some discussion the Committee rose and reported the bill, when an amendment adopted n Committee was rejected by the House.

The yeas and nays were taken, and the House refused to order the bill to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 87 to 91. In other words, it was rejected.

Mr. Dromgoole moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

A motion was made that the motion of Mr. Dromgoole to reconsider be laid on the table; but it did not prevail—ayes 71, nays 93.

The question recurred on reconsidering the vote by which the House refused to engross the bill; and under the operation of the previous question, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 112, nays 57.

The House was engaged in the further consideration of the bill when the mail left.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.

The resolutions were taken up in the Senate on the afternoon of Friday. The second edition of the New-York Express of Saturday, says that a passenger from Washington informs the editors that the resolutions passed the House on Friday, by a vote of 134 to 76. This certainly wants confirmation, for although no doubt could be entertained that they would pass the House, we were unprepared for such railroad speed in the matter.

Much rejoicing took place among the annexationists at Washington, upon the passage of the resolutions by the Senate, which was displayed by the firing of cannon and other demonstrations of joy.

The following are the Resolves as they passed both Houses, with the amendment added.

Joint Resolution for Annexing Texas to the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions and with the following guaranties, to wit:—

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to the republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic, and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of the said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

[*Addition by the Senate.*]

And be it further enacted, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic: then—

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The Joint resolution of the House with the above amendment, passed the Senate by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading. [Precisely the same Senators who voted for the amendment voted for the third reading.]

The bill was then read a third time, amidst a profound silence, without the yeas and nays being called for, and passed.

Though the lobbies were crammed, and the galleries packed with an anxious and interested multitude of people, a perfect dignity and decorum characterized the whole proceeding of this memorable night.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

SATURDAY, March 1.

The Joint Resolutions for the annexation of Texas, were to-day enrolled on parchment, and signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses, and carried to the President for his approval.

You will see below that the cheap Postage Bill has finally passed.

In Senate to-day,

Mr. Merrick moved that the amendments to the Post Office bill made by the House of Representatives be concurred in.

Mr. Simmons objected to the amendments made by the House, particularly that with regard to the time when the bill is made to go into operation. The bill as it left the Senate, provided that it should go into operation from and after its passage, but by these amendments, it would not take effect until the 1st. of July next. He was opposed to this amendment, as well as to the other increasing the rates of postage over 300 miles to ten cents, and